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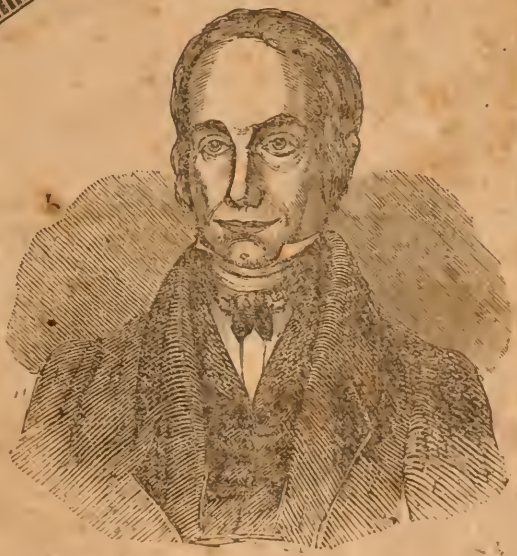
THE UNION ALMANAC

1845.



Commerce.

Agriculture.

PHILADELPHIA:
DESILVER & MUIR, 18 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
JULY, - - -			1	2	3	4
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	13	14	15	16	17	18
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AUGUST, - -						1
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	31					
SEPTEMBER, -		1	2	3	4	5
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	28	29	30			
OCTOBER, - -				1	2	3
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	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER, -						
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	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30					
DECEMBER, -		1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	
	14	15	16	17		
	21	22	23			
	28	29	30			

THE

NATIONAL CLAY ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1845:

Being the First after Leap Year;

CONTAINING 365 DAYS,

And after the 4th of July, the sixty-ninth of American Independence.

ARRANGED AFTER THE SYSTEM OF THE GERMAN CALENDARS.

CONTAINING

The Rising, Setting, and Eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the Phases, Signs, and Southings of the Moon; the Aspects of the Planets, with the Rising, Setting, and Southing of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the times of High Water at Philadelphia; the Equation of Time, and other Miscellanies, &c. &c.

CAREFULLY CALCULATED

FOR THE LATITUDE AND MERIDIAN OF PHILADELPHIA,

BY

SETH SMITH.

THE CALCULATION OF THIS ALMANACK IS MADE TO MOON OR CLOCK TIME, EXCEPT THE RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN, WHICH ARE FOR SOLAR OR APPARENT TIME.

PHILADELPHIA:

DESILVER & MUIR, No. 18 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

PRINTED BY KING & BAIRD, 9 GEORGE STREET.

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Explanation of Characters in this Almanack.

...oon. First Quarter. Full Moon. Last Quarter.

The Twelve Constellations in the Zodiac.

♈ Aries, or Ram.	♌ Leo, the lion.	♐ Sagittarius, or bowman.
♉ Taurus, or bull.	♍ Virgo, or virgin.	♑ Capricornus, or goat.
♊ Gemini, or twins.	♎ Libra, or balance.	♒ Aquarius, or waterman.
♋ Cancer, or crab-fish.	♏ Scorpio, or scorpion.	♓ Pisces, the fishes.

The Planets and their Qualities.

♄ Saturn, cold, dry.	♀ Venus, moist, warm.
♃ Jupiter, warm, moist.	☿ Mercury, warm, dry.
♂ Mars, hot, dry.	☽ Moon, cold, moist, changing.
☉ Sun, fiery, dry.	♅ Herschel, hot, dry, moist, changing.

Aspects and other Characters.

Conjunction ☌	Sextile *	Moon in apo. or perigee ☽	Dragon's head ☊
Opposition ☍	Moon's ascen. ◡	h. and m. hours and min.	Seven stars 7*
Trine △	Moon's desc. ◠	Semi Sextile ss.	Earth ⊕
Quartile □	Good cupping ⚭		

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letters	E	Roman Indiction	3
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	3	Julian Period	6558
Epact	22	The Jewish Era com. Oct. 2 with	5606
Solar Cycle	6	The Moham. Era beg. Jan. 10 with	1261

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday	Jan.	19	Low Sunday	March	30
Quinqua. or Shrove Sun.	Feb.	2	Rogation Sunday	April	27
Shrove Tuesday	Feb.	4	Ascen. Day, or Holy Thurs.	May	1
Ash Wed. or 1st day of Lent	Feb.	5	Whit Sunday	May	11
Quadragesima, 1st S. in L.	Feb.	9	Trinity Sunday	May	18
Palm Sunday	March	16	Corpus Christi	May	22
Good Friday	March	21	Advent Sunday	Nov.	30
Easter Sunday	March	23	Sundays after Trinity	"	27

Ember Days.

The 12th of February, the 14th of May, the 17th of Sep. and 17th of Dec.

CARDINAL POINTS.

rnal Equinox,	the 20th March,	12	o'clock,	44	min.,	in the	afternoon.
mmer Solstice,	the 21st June,	9	"	42	"	"	morning.
tumnal Equinox,	the 22d Sept.	11	"	52	"	"	afternoon.
inter Solstice,	the 21st Dec.	5	"	25	"	"	"

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, two of the Moon, and a transit of Mercury.

1. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, May 6th, at 5 o'clock in the morning—invisible here.
2. A Transit of Mercury, May 8th—the Contacts will be:
   First Contact, or beginning, 11 o'clock, 19 min., in the morning.
   Last " or end, 5 " 48 " "
3. A total Eclipse of the Moon, May 21st, at 10 o'clock, 48 min., in the morning—invisible.
4. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 30th, at 7 o'clock, 12 min., afternoon—invisible.
6. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, Nov. 13th:
   Beginning 6 o'clock, 9½ minutes, in the evening.
   Middle 7 " 48½ " "
   End 9 " 27¾ " "
   Digits eclipsed 11 on the Northern limb.

A TALE OF A TURKEY.

As a certain learned Judge, in Mexico, sometime since walked one morning into Court, he thought he would examine whether he was in time for business; and, feeling for his repeater, found it was not in his pocket.

"As usual," said he to a friend who accompanied him, as he passed through the crowd near the door—"As usual, I have again left my watch at home under my pillow."

He went on the bench and thought no more of it. The Court adjourned and he returned home. As soon as he was quietly seated in his parlor, he bethought him of his time-piece, and turning to his wife, requested her to send for it to their chamber.

"But, my dear Judge," said she, "I sent it to you three hours ago!"

"Sent it to me, my dear? Certainly not."

"Unquestionably," replied the lady, "and by the person *you sent for it!*"

"The person *I* sent for it!" echoed the Judge.

"Precisely, my dear, *the very* person you sent for it! You had not left home more than an hour, when a well-dressed man knocked at the door and asked to see me. He brought one of the very finest turkies I ever saw; and said, that on your way to Court you met an Indian with a number of fowls, and having bought this one, quite a bargain, you had given him a couple of *reals* to bring it home; with the request that I would have it killed, picked, and put to cool, as you intended to invite your brother Judges to a dish of *molle* with you to-morrow. And, 'Oh! by the way, Senorita,' said he, 'his excellency, the Judge, requested me to ask you to give yourself the trouble to go to your chamber and take his watch from under the pillow, where he says he left it, as usual, this morning, and send it to him by me.' And, of course, *mi querido*, I did so."

"You did!" said the Judge.

"Certainly," said the lady.

"Well," replied his Honor, "all I can say to you, my dear, is, that you are as great a *goose*, as the bird is a turkey, You've been robbed, madam;—the man was a thief;—I never sent for my watch;—you've been imposed on;—and, as a necessary consequence, the confounded watch lost forever!"

The trick was a cunning one; and after a laugh, and the restoration of the Judge's good humor by a good dinner, it was resolved actually to have the turkey for to-morrow's dinner, and his Honor's brothers of the bench to enjoy so dear a morsel.

Accordingly, after the adjournment of Court next day, they all repaired to his dwelling, with appetites sharpened by the expectation of a rare repast.

Scarcely had they entered the *sala* and exchanged the ordinary salutations, when the lady broke forth with congratulations to his Hono. upon the *recovery of the stolen watch!*

"How happy am I," exclaimed she, "that the villain was apprehended!"

"Apprehended!" said the Judge, with surprise.

"Yes; and doubtless convicted, too, by this time," said his wife.

"You are always talking riddles," replied he, "Explain yourself, my dear. I know nothing of thief, watch, or conviction."

"It can't be possible that I have been *again* deceived," quoth the lady, "but this is the story:"

"About one o'clock to-day, a pale, and rather interesting young gentleman, dressed in a seedy suit of black, came to the house in great haste—almost out of breath. He said that he was just from Court; that he was one of the clerks; that the great villain who had had the audacity to steal your Honor's watch had just been arrested; that the evidence was nearly perfect to convict him; and all that was required to complete it was '*the turkey*,' which must be brought into Court, and for that he had been sent with a porter by your express orders."

"And you gave it to him?"

"Of course I did—who could have doubted him, or resisted the *orders of a Judge!*"

"Watch—and turkey—both gone—pray, what the devil madam, are we to do for a dinner?"—*Brantz Mayer's Mexico.*

Anger and revenge are your bitterest enemies. Shun them as you would the approach of an unchained tigor.

Days.	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon south.	Moon's Dec.
Wed	1 New Year	6 52	morn	♒ 12	1st, ☿ in ♑	4 7	23 4 37	5 37	20
Thur	2 Abel, Seth	7 54	12 58	♒ 26	☿ stationary	5 7	23 4 37	6 30	21
Frid	3 Enoch	9 16	2 6	♓ 10	♀ rises 4 58	5 7	23 4 37	7 23	22
Satur	4 Methusalem	10 44	3 17	♓ 24	☌ ☌ ☽ ♃ sets 10 49	5 7	22 4 38	8 21	23
1.)	Sunday					Day's length 9 hours 16 minutes.			
Sund	5 Simon	11 57	4 26	♈ 9	☌ ♀ ☽ ♑	6 7	22 4 38	9 21	24
Mond	6 Epiphany	12 57	5 32	♈ 21	☿ in perihelion	6 7	21 4 39	10 24	25
Tues	7 Isador	1 47	6 31	♉ 9	☽ in perigee	7 7	21 4 39	11 27	26
Wed	8 Erhard	2 33	sets	♉ 24	Aldeb. s. 9 8	7 7	20 4 40	12 28	27
Thur	9 Julian	3 15	6 57	♊ 9	☌ ♄ ☽	8 7	19 4 41	1 26	28
Frid	10 Paul's imp.	3 52	8 9	♊ 23	♂ rises 3 9	8 7	18 4 42	2 20	29
Satur	11 Eugene	4 31	9 16	♋ 7	Sirius s. 11 5	8 7	18 4 42	3 10	30
2.)	1st Sunday after Epiphany.				Luke 2.	Day's length 9 hours 26 minutes			
Sund	12 Rinehold	5 8	10 20	♋ 21	☌ ♃ ☽	9 7	17 4 43	3 58	31
Mond	13 Hilary	5 50	11 25	♌ 4	Arcturus r. 11 15	9 7	17 4 43	4 45	1
Tues	14 Felix	6 37	morn	♌ 17	Pro. s. 11 46	10 7	16 4 44	5 30	2
Wed	15 Maurice	7 32	12 25	♌ 29	Atair 7 7	10 7	15 4 45	6 15	3
Thur	16 Marcellus	8 42	1 25	♍ 11	☿ gr. H. L. N.	10 7	14 4 46	7 2	4
Frid	17 Anthony	9 58	2 23	♍ 23	♃ sets 10 8	11 7	14 4 46	7 49	5
Satur	18 Franklin bo.	11 5	3 18	♎ 5	Fomal s. 6 49 ♑	11 7	13 4 47	8 37	6
3.)	Septuagesima Sunday.				Matt. 20.	Day's length 9 hours 36 minutes.			
Sund	19 Sara	morn	4 10	♎ 17	☽ in apogee ◡	11 7	12 4 48	9 25	7
Mond	20 F. Sebastian	12 2	4 58	♎ 29	Spica sets 11 49	12 7	11 4 49	10 13	8
Tues	21 Agnes	12 48	5 41	♏ 11	♄ sets 5 36	12 7	10 4 50	11 2	9
Wed	22 Vincent	1 28	6 22	♏ 23	♀ rises 5 33	12 7	9 4 51	11 50	10
Thur	23 Emerenth	2 4	6 57	♐ 5	7*'s s. 7 15	12 7	8 4 52	morn	11
Frid	24 Timothy	2 39	rises	♐ 17	Pollux s. 11 8	13 7	7 4 53	12 36	12
Satur	25 Paul's conv.	3 11	7 37	♑ 0	Ald. s. 7 57	13 7	6 4 54	1 21	13
4.)	Sexagesima Sunday.				Luke 8.	Day's length 9 hours 50 minutes.			
Sund	26 Polycarpus	3 43	8 40	♑ 13		13 7	5 4 55	2 6	14
Mond	27 F. Chrysost.	4 16	9 43	♑ 26	Regulus rises 6 31	13 7	4 4 56	2 51	15
Tues	28 Charles	4 52	10 50	♒ 9	♂ ris. 2 56	13 7	4 4 56	3 38	16
Wed	29 Valerius	5 31	11 55	♒ 22	☌ ♄ ☉	13 7	3 4 57	4 27	17
Thur	30 Adelgunda	6 23	morn	♓ 6	♀ rises 5 44	14 7	1 4 59	5 17	18
Frid	31 Virgil	7 27	1 2	♓ 20	Sirius s. 9 41	14 7	0 5 0	6 11	19

Saturn is in conjunction with the Sun on the 29th, and rises and sets with it.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last quarter the 1st, at 10 o'clock 20 minutes, in the morning.

New Moon the 8th, at 2 o'clock 12 minutes, in the morning.

First Quarter the 15th, at 3 o'clock 50 minutes, in the morning.

Full Moon the 23d, at 9 o'clock 19 minutes, in the morning.

Last quarter the 30th, at 8 o'clock 55 minutes, in the afternoon.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

Ashland, 13th September, 1842.

DEAR SIR:

I received your favor communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia; and I take pleasure, in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which, I suppose, engage the common desire, and the common exertions of the Whig party, to bring about, in the Government of the United States. These are:

A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

An adequate Revenue, with fair protection to American industry.

Just restraints on the Executive Power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

A faithful administration of the Public Domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.

An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage: but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administrations of the Government. I am, respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

MR. JACOB STRATTAN.

HENRY CLAY.

In revolutionary days, when the affairs of the whole country were enshrouded in the deepest gloom, all the true lovers of their country looked up to Washington, as the saviour of his fellow-countrymen. It needed not the petty machinery of cabals to convince the people, that the man best qualified for the emergency was Washington. Public opinion, free, untrammelled public opinion, by its resistless impulses, bore the great and the good chieftain into his appropriate place. In this, as in all other cases, the correctness of public opinion was plainly manifested.

After the trumpet had ceased to sound—when peace was smiling all around—this same public opinion called on Washington to leave the quiet of domestic life for the turmoil and responsibilities of the Presidential Chair. The ravages of a despotic power were visible through the whole extent of the land. As a natural consequence of the state of affairs through which the country had just passed, agriculture had been neglected—the commerce of the country, little as it had been, was almost prostrated—the mechanical arts had, of necessity, been overlooked—farms, workshops, and all else, had been emptied, to make up armies—dejection brooded over every countenance, and despair was not far off, and it needed just such a man as WASHINGTON to bring out from the heterogeneous mass, the elements of future national prosperity and glory.

We not only see, but in the most poignant way feel, the present condition of our country. It is suffering under a prostration, occasioned by a series of the most ferocious attacks on her commerce, agriculture, mechanic arts, manufactures, and currency. The merchants are, in many instances, beggared, for commerce has been crippled. The hardy sons of the soil, the honest, brown-handed farmers, have no inducements to cultivate much beyond what is in demand for their own immediate use. In the workshops of the artisan, undisturbed cobwebs are found festooning the instruments of former industry. "The sound of the shuttle" is scarcely heard in the land, and the currency of the day is beyond reach and below contempt. The professions are poorly paid, or not at all. Each man looks upon his neighbor, and seems to be asking, when shall this soul desponding state of things end?

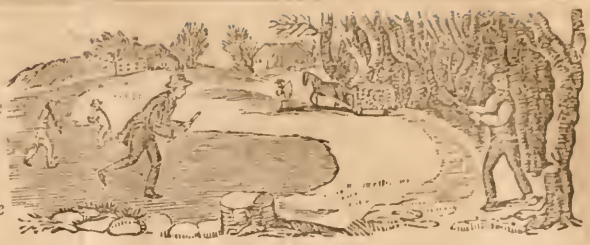
It is in this condition of our affairs, so similar to the times which preceded and followed the American Revolution, that every eye is turned towards the great, the good, the patriotic CLAY. In every patriotic heart, he has received a nomination for the office which, once being filled by a Washington, was the means of rescuing the country from the demon-like attacks of political anarchists. It must be peculiarly gratifying to Henry Clay that, in this trying hour of his country, in this extreme emergency, when all hearts seem to fail and when trembling has come upon her stoutest men, he is, almost simultaneously, by the people of this wide spread regarded as the *only man* who can rescue it fro awful position in which it has been placed by the less doings of heartless demagogues.

HENRY CLAY now stands before the American p proudly erect. His very name is enshrined in the ple's "heart of hearts." They know, judging fro

Week Days.	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	Sun rises & sets.	Moon south.	Moon's age
Satur	1 Bridget	8 13	2 11	♓ 4	☊, ☿ ris. 5 47 ☌☌☽	146 59	5 1	7 10	20
5.)	Quinquagesima Sunday.			Luke 18.		Day's length 10 hours 4 minutes.			
Sund	2 Candlemas	10 28	3 14	♓ 18	☌☿☿	146 58	5 2	8 10	21
Mond	3 Blasius	11 47	4 15	♈ 3	♃ in perihelion	146 57	5 3	9 11	22
Tues	4 Shrove Tue.	12 46	5 7	♈ 17	☽ in per. ☿ in ♍	146 56	5 4	10 11	23
Wed	5 Ash Wedn'y	1 34	5 54	♉ 3	☌ ♄ ☽	146 55	5 5	11 9	24
Thur	6 Dorathy	2 16	sets	♉ 17	♃ sets 9 8	146 54	5 6	12 5	25
Frid	[illegible]chard	2 54	6 51	♊ 1	Sirius s. 9 13, ☌♃☊	146 53	5 7	12 57	26
Satur	8 Solomon	3 [illegible]	8 1	♊ 15	♂ rises 2 47	146 51	5 9	1 47	27
6.)	1st Sunday in Lent.			Matt. 4.		Day's length 10 hours 20 minutes.			
Sund	9 Apollonia	4 5	9 7	♊ 29	☌♃☽	156 50	5 10	2 36	28
Mond	10 Scholastica	4 41	10 11	♋ 12	Spic. r. 10 9, ☌☊☽	156 49	5 11	3 33	29
Tues	11 Euphonia	5 18	11 11	♋ 25	Sirius south 8 37	156 48	5 12	4 9	30
Wed	12 Ember day	6 0	morn	♌ 7	Rigil south 7 33	156 47	5 13	4 56	31
Thur	13 Castor	6 51	12 11	♌ 20	☿ rises 5 55	156 45	5 15	5 43	1
Frid	14 Valentine	7 56	1 7	♍ 2	♃ sets 8 45 ♍	156 44	5 16	6 31	2
Satur	15 Faustine	9 10	2 1	♍ 13	☽ in perigee	146 43	5 17	7 20	3
7.)	2nd Sunday in Lent.			Matt. 15.		Day's length 10 hours 36 minutes.			
Sund	16 Julianus	10 26	2 52	♍ 25	Reg. so. 11 58 ☾	146 42	5 18	8 8	4
Mond	17 Constantine	11 31	3 37	♎ 7	7*'s set 1 21	146 40	5 20	8 56	5
Tues	18 Concordia	morn	4 17	♎ 19	♂ rises 2 47	146 39	5 21	9 44	6
Wed	19 Susanna	12 21	4 56	♏ 1	☿ in aphelion	146 38	5 22	10 31	7
Thur	20 Eucarius	1 3	5 29	♏ 13	☌☿☿	146 37	5 23	11 17	8
Frid	21 Eleonora	1 40	rises	♏ 26	☌☿♄	146 35	5 25	morn	9
Satur	22 Wash. B. D.	2 15	6 29	♐ 9	Proc. s. 9 45	146 34	5 26	12 3	10
8.)	3d Sunday in Lent.			Luke 11.		Day's length 10 hours 54 minutes.			
Sund	23 Serenus	2 49	7 31	♐ 22	♃ sets 8 20	146 32	5 ~	12 49	11
Mond	24 Matthias	3 32	8 39	♑ 5	Sirius south 8 5	136 32	5 ~	1 37	12
Tues	25 Victor	3 57	9 46	♑ 19	Pol. south 9 0	136 30	5 ~	2 25	13
Wed	26 Nestor	4 36	10 55	♒ 3	Arietes sets 10 14	136 29	5	3 16	14
Thur	27 Leander	5 18	morn	♒ 17	♀ rises 5 56	136 28	5	4 9	15
Frid	28 Justus	6 10	12 1	♓ 1	♄ rises 5 32, ☊	136 26	5 34	5 5	16

Venus will be Morning Star till the 16th of May, after which she will be evening Star till the end of the year.

MOON'S PHASES.



New Moon the 6th, 1 *o'clock* 34 *minutes, in the afternoon.*

First quarter the 13*th*, 11 *o'clock* 59 *minutes, in the afternoon.*

Full Moon the 22*d*, 1 *o'clock* 45 *minutes, in the morning.*

past, that he will not swerve in the hour of difficulty from the maintenance of those great principles of American liberty, which he has on all occasions, and at all hazards, so eloquently advocated. The people believe that Henry Clay is the only man into whose hands can be entrusted the responsible task of bringing back to the country the prosperity of former days. They further believe, that Henry Clay is not to be moved by the blandishments of false friends, or the menaces of hidden foes. His principles are known, and by himself openly avowed. He does not court secrecy—his whole history is before the country and the property of that country. Like Washington, he has retired from the strife of the political world, to the shades of rural retirement, and the people are calling on him, as they did upon Washington, to come forth and take the helm, and save them from destruction.

Henry Clay's Speech on the State of the Country.

July 10*th*, 1840.

With the view, therefore, to the fundamental character of the government itself, and especially of the executive branch, it seems to me that, either by amendments of the Constitution, when they are necessary, or by remedial legislation when the object falls within the scope of the powers of Congress, there should be,

1st. A provision to render a person ineligible to the office of President of the United States, after a service of one term.

Much observation and deliberate reflection have satisfied me that too much of the time, the thoughts, and the exertions of the incumbent are occupied, during his first term, in securing his re-election. The public business consequently suffers, and measures are proposed or executed, with less regard to the general prosperity than to their influence upon the approaching election. If the limitation to one term existed, the President would be exclusively devoted to the discharge of his public duties; and he would endeavour to signalize his administration by the beneficence and wisdom of its measures.

2nd. That the veto power should be more precisely defined, and be subjected to further limitations and qualifications. Although a large, perhaps the largest proportion of all the acts of Congress, passed at the short sessions of Congress, since the commencement of the government, were passed within the three last days of the session, and when, of course, the President, for the time being, had not the ten days for consideration, allowed by the Constitution, President Jackson, availing himself of that allowance, has failed to return important bills. When not returned by the President within the ten days, it is questionable whether they are laws or not. It is very certain that the next Congress cannot act upon them by deciding whether or not they shall become laws, the President's objections notwithstanding. All this ought to be provided for.

At present, a bill, returned by the President, can only become a law by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each House. I think if Congress passes a bill, after discussion and consideration, and, after weighing the objections of the President, still believes it ought to pass, it should become a law, provided a majority of all the members of each House concur in its passage. If the weight of his argument, and the weight of his influence conjointly, cannot prevail on a majority, against their former convictions, in my opinion the bill ought not to be arrested. Such is the provision of the constitutions of several States, and that of Kentucky among them.

3d. That the power of dismission from office should be restricted, and the exercise of it be rendered responsible.

The constitutional concurrence of the Senate is necessary to the confirmation of all important appointments, but, without consulting the Senate, without any other motive than resentment or caprice, the President may dismiss, at his sole pleasure, an officer created by the joint action of himself and the Senate. The practical effect is to nullify the agency of the Senate. There may be occasionally, cases in which the public interest requires an immediate dismission without waiting for the assembling of the Senate; but, in all such cases, the President should be bound to communicate fully the grounds and motives of the dismission. The power would be thus rendered responsible. Without it, the exercise of the power is utterly repugnant to free institutions, the basis of which is perfect responsibility, and dangerous to public liberty, as has been already shown.

4th. That the control over the treasury of the United States, should be confided and confined exclusively to Congress; and all authority of the President over it, by means of dismissing the Secretary of the Treasury, or other persons having the immediate charge of it, be rigorously precluded.

You have heard much, fellow-citizens, of the divorce of banks and government. After crippling them and impairing their utility, the executive and its partisans have systematically denounced them. The executive and

Week Days.	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon south.	Moon rises.
Satur	1 David	7 15	1 7	♓ 14	Sirius s. 7 48 ♈	12 6	25 5 35	6 4	17
9.)	4th Sunday in Lent.				John 6.	Day's length 11 hours 12 minutes.			
Sund	2 Chad	8 42	2 7	♓ 29	☿ rises 5 48	12 6	24 5 36	7 2	18
Mond	3 Samuel	10 42	3 2	♈ 13	☽ in perigee ☌♂ ☽	12 6	23 5 37	8 2	19
Tues	4 Adrianus	11 34	3 47	♈ 27	♂ in ♍ ♃ sets 7 54	12 6	21 5 39	8 58	20
Wed	5 Frederick	12 30	4 29	♉ 12	☌ ♄ ☽	12 6	20 5 40	9 53	21
Thur	6 Fridolin	1 15	5 7	♉ 26	☌ ☿ ☽	11 6	19 5 41	10 46	22
Frid	7 Perpetua	1 54	sets	♊ 10	☌☿☽♂ r. 2 21	11 6	17 5 43	11 36	23
Satur	8 Philemon	2 31	6 47	♊ 24	8 7*'s s. 7 38	11 6	16 5 44	12 25	24
10.)	5th Sunday in Lent.				John 8.	Day's length 11 hours 32 minutes.			
Sund	9 Prudence	3 4	7 52	♉ 7	☌ ♅ ☽. ☌ ♃ ☽	11 6	14 5 46	1 12	25
Mond	10 Rosina	3 39	8 56	♉ 20	☿ in aphelion	10 6	13 5 47	2 0	26
Tues	11 Ernestus	4 13	9 57	♊ 3	☿ gr. H.L.S. Reg.	10 6	12 5 48	2 48	27
Wed	12 Gregory	4 50	10 54	♊ 15	☿ r. 5 48 [s. 10 32	10 6	11 5 49	3 35	28
Thur	13 Macedon	5 51	11 51	♊ 27	Ald. s. 11 48 ♍	10 6	9 5 51	4 24	1
Frid	14 Zachariah	6 18	morn.	♋ 9	Ar. s. 9 16 ♒	9 6	8 5 52	5 12	2
Satur	15 Christopher	7 10	12 43	♋ 21	15th ☽ in ap.	9 6	7 5 53	6 0	3
11.)	Palm Sunday.				Matthew 21.	Day's length 11 hours 50 minutes.			
Sund	16 Prochorus	8 22	1 29	♋ 3	Pollux s. 7 49	9 6	5 5 55	6 49	4
Mond	17 St. Patrick	9 37	2 13	♋ 15	Spica ris. 8 4	8 6	4 5 56	7 36	5
Tues	18 Anshelmus	10 46	2 51	♋ 27	♂ ris. 2 9	8 6	3 5 57	8 23	6
Wed	19 Joseph	11 45	3 26	♌ 9	Procy. s. 7 36	8 6	1 5 59	9 9	7
Thur	20 Matrona	morn.	3 59	♌ 21	Spring com.	8 6	0 6 0	9 55	8
Frid	21 Good Frid.	12 32	4 30	♍ 4	Arctu. ris. 6 53	7 5	59 6 1	10 42	9
Satur	22 Paulina	1 12	5 0	♍ 17	Sup. ☌ ☿ ☉	7 5	57 6 3	11 29	10
12.)	Easter.				Mark 16.	Day's length 12 hours 8 minutes.			
Sund	23 Easter Sun.	1 49	rises.	♎ 1	23d	7 5	56 6 4	morn.	11
Mond	24 Gabriel	2 25	7 31	♎ 15	☌ ☿ ♅	6 5	55 6 5	12 18	12
Tues	25 A.of B.V.M	3 2	8 43	♎ 29	Reg. s. 9 40	6 5	53 6 7	1 9	13
Wed	26 Emanuel	3 41	9 51	♏ 13	☌ ♅ ☉	6 5	52 6 8	2 3	14
Thur	27 Gustavus	4 22	10 58	♏ 27	Orion s. 11 44 ♌	5 5	51 6 9	3 0	15
Frid	28 Gideon	5 7	morn.	♐ 12	♈ ☽ in per. ☌ ☿ ♃	5 5	49 6 11	3 57	16
Satur	29 Eustatius	6 1	12 0	♐ 26	Alioth. s. 6 14	5 5	48 6 12	4 57	17
13.)	1st Sunday after Easter.				John 20.	Day's length 12 hours 26 minutes.			
Sund	30 Low Sund.	7 6	12 57	♑ 10	30th ☌ ♂ ☽	4 5	47 6 13	5 57	18
Mond	31 Detalaus	8 28	1 45	♑ 24	Lyra r. 9 59	4 5	46 6 14	6 54	19

MOON'S PHASES.

Last quarter the 1st, at 5 o'clock 13 minutes, in the morning.

New Moon the 8th, at 1 o'clock 36 minutes, in the morning.

First quarter the 15th, at 8 o'clock 52 minutes, in the afternoon.

Full Moon the 23d, at 3 o'clock 18 minutes, in the afternoon.

Last quarter the 30th, at 12 o'clock, noon.

the country were warned again and again of the fatal course that has been pursued; but the executive, nevertheless, persevered, commencing by praising and ending by decrying the State banks. Under cover of the smoke which has been raised, the real object all along has been, and yet is, to obtain the possession of the money power of the Union. That accomplished and sanctioned by the people—the union of the sword and the purse in the hands of the President effectually secured—and farewell to American liberty. The sub-treasury is the scheme for effecting that union; and I am told, that of all the days in the year, that which gave birth to our national existence and freedom, is the selected day to be disgraced by ushering into existence a measure, imminently perilous to the liberty which, on that anniversary, we commemorate in joyous festivals. Thus, in the spirit of destruction which animates our rulers, would they convert a day of gladness and of glory into a day of sadness and mourning. Fellow-citizens, there is one divorce urgently demanded by the safety and the highest interests of the country—a divorce of the President from the treasury of the United States.

And 5th. That the appointment of members of Congress to any office, or any but a few specific offices, during their continuance in office, and for one year thereafter, be prohibited.

This is a hackneyed theme; but it is not less deserving serious consideration. The Constitution now interdicts the appointment of a member of Congress to any office created, or the emoluments of which had been increased while he was in office. In the purer days of the republic, that restriction might have been sufficient, but in these more degenerate times, it is necessary, by an amendment of the Constitution, to give the principle a greater extent.

Candor and truth require me to say, that, in my judgment, while banks continue to exist in the country, the services of a Bank of the United States cannot be safely dispensed with. I think that the power to establish such a bank is a settled question; settled by Washington and by Madison, by the people, by forty years' acquiescence, by the judiciary, and by both of the great parties which so long held sway in the country. I know and I respect the contrary opinion which is entertained in this State. But, in my deliberate view of the matter, the power to establish such a bank being settled, and being a necessary and proper power, the only question is as to the expediency of its exercise. And on questions of mere expediency public opinion ought to have a controlling influence. Without banks I believe we cannot have a sufficient currency; without a Bank of the United States, I fear we cannot have a sound currency. But it is the end, that of a sound and sufficient currency, and a faithful execution of the fiscal duties of government, that should engage the dispassionate and candid consideration of the whole community. There is nothing in the name of the Bank of the United States, which has any magical charm, or to which any one need be wedded. It is to secure certain great objects without which society cannot prosper, and if, contrary to my apprehension, these objects can be accomplished by dispensing with the agency of a Bank of the United States, and employing that of State banks, all ought to rejoice and heartily acquiesce, and none would more than I should.

HENRY CLAY ON ANTI-REPUDIATION.

Language has been held in this chamber which would lead any one who heard it to believe that some gentlemen would take delight in seeing States dishonored and unable to pay their bonds. If such a feeling does really exist, I trust it will find no sympathy with the people of this country, as it can have none in the breast of any honest man. When the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster) the other day uttered, in such thrilling language, the sentiment that honor and probity bound the States to the faithful payment of all their debts, and that they would do it, I felt my bosom swelling with patriotic pride—pride, on account of the just and manly sentiment itself; and pride, on account of the beautiful and eloquent language in which that noble sentiment was clothed. Dishonor American credit! Dishonor the American name! Dishonor the whole country! Why sir, what is national character, national credit, national honor, national glory, but the aggregate of the character, the credit, the honor, the glory, of the parts of the nation? Can the parts be dishonored, and the whole remain unsullied? Or can the whole be blemished, and the parts stand pure and untainted! Can a younger sister be disgraced, without bringing blushes and shame upon the whole family! Can our young sister Illinois, (I mention her only for illustration, but with all feelings and sentiments of fraternal regard,) can she degrade her character as a State without bringing reproach and obloquy upon all of us! What has made England—our country's glorious parent

Week Days.	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	New Style	Sun rises & sets.	Moon south.	Old March
Tues	1 Theodore	9 56	2 28	♑ 8	☿ rises 5 29		4 5 4 16	7 48	20
Wed	2 Theodosia	11 9	3 6	♑ 22	☿ gr. H.L.S. ☌♄☽		4 5 4 36	8 41	21
Thur	3 Ferdinand	12 6	3 38	♒ 16	♃ rises 1 46		3 5 4 26	9 30	22
Frid	4 Ambrosius	12 51	4 10	♒ 19	☿ in perihelion		3 5 4 06	10 18	23
Satur	5 Maximus	1 31	4 41	♓ 2	☌☿☽, ☌♅☽		3 5 3 96	11 6	24
14.)	2d Sunday after Easter.		John 10.		Day's length 12 hours 44 minutes.				
Sund	6 Egesippus	2 6	sets	♈ 15	☽ 6, ☌☿♅ ☌♃☉		2 5 3	11 53	25
Mond	7 Aaron	2 42	7 43	♈ 28	♃ sets 6 22		2 5 3	12 41	26
Tues	8 Dionysius	3 16	8 43	♉ 11	Reg. s. 8 51		2 5 3	1 28	27
Wed	9 Prochorus	3 57	9 39	♉ 23	☌□☉ Pol. s. 6 22		2 5 3	2 17	28
Thur	10 Daniel	4 26	10 33	♊ 5	Arct. ris. 5 38 ♍		1 5 3	3 5	29
Frid	11 Julius	5 4	11 22	♊ 17	☽ rises 1 34 ☾		1 5 3	3 51	30
Satur	12 Eustachius	5 48	morn	♊ 29	☽ in apogee		1 5 3	4 43	31
15.)	3d Sunday after Easter.		John 16.		Day's length 13 hours 2 minutes.				
Sund	13 Justinus	6 36	12 7	♋ 11	☿ rises 5 18		0 5 2	5 30	1
Mond	14 Tybertus	7 32	12 46	♋ 23	☽ 14, ☽ gr H.L.N.		0 5 2	6 10	2
Tues	15 Olympia	8 40	1 21	♌ 5	Spica r. 6 41		0 5 2	7 2	3
Wed	16 Calixtus	9 53	1 55	♌ 17	Lyra ris. 7 58		0 5 2	7 47	4
Thur	17 Rudolph	10 58	2 26	♌ 29	☌☿♃☿ gr. elonga.		0 5 2	8 33	5
Frid	18 Æneas	11 54	2 57	♍ 12	Atair ris. 10 25		1 5 2	9 19	6
Satur	19 Aniectus	morn	3 27	♍ 26	♄ rises 2 40		1 5 2	10 7	7
16.)	4th Sunday after Easter.		John 16.		Day's length 13 hours 20 minutes.				
Sund	20 Sulpitius	12 42	3 59	♎ 9	♃ rises 4 59		1 5 2	10 58	8
Mond	21 Adolarus	1 21	4 33	♎ 23	Regulus s. 8 38		1 5 1	11 52	9
Tues	22 Cajus	2 6	rises	♏ 8	☽ 22, Sir. s. 9 46		2 5 1	morn	10
Wed	23 St. George	2 47	8 41	♏ 22	Spica s. 11 8		2 5 1	12 48	11
Thur	24 Albert	3 30	9 50	♐ 7	☽ in perigee ♌		2 5 1	1 48	12
Frid	25 St. Mark	4 15	10 50	♐ 22	♑ rises 5 5 ☾		2 5 1	2 49	13
Satur	26 Cletus	5 1	11 44	♑ 6	♃ rises 1 18		2 5 1	3 50	14
17.)	5th Sunday after Easter.		John 16.		Day's length 13 hours 36 minutes.				
Sund	27 Anastasius	5 53	morn	♒ 20	☿ stationary		2 5 1	4 49	15
Mond	28 Vitalis	6 41	12 27	♒ 5	☽ 28, ☌☌☽		3 5 1	5 45	16
Tues	29 Sybella	8 5	1 6	♓ 19	☌♄☽ Al.s. 8 13		3 5 1	6 38	17
Wed	30 Eutropius	9 23	1 41	♈ 3	Lyra ris 7 38		3 5	7 28	18

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon the 6th, at 1 o'clock 39 minutes, in the afternoon.

First quarter the 14th, at 4 o'clock 22 minutes, in the afternoon.

Full Moon the 22d, at 2 o'clock 11 minutes, in the morning.

Last quarter the 28th, at 6 o'clock 19 minutes, in the afternoon.

—(although she has taught us the duty of eternal watchfulness, to repel aggression, and maintain our rights against even her)—what has made England the wonder of the world! What has raised her to such pre-eminence in wealth, power, empire and greatness, at once the awe and the admiration of nations? Undoubtedly, among the prominent causes, have been the preservation of her credit, the maintenance of her honor, and the scrupulous fidelity with which she has fulfilled her pecuniary engagements, foreign as well as domestic. An opposite example of a disregard of national faith and character presents itself in the pages of ancient history. Every schoolboy is familiar with the phrase "Punic faith," which at Rome became a byword and a reproach against Carthage, in consequence of her notorious violations of her public engagements. The stigma has been transmitted down to the present time, and will remain for ever uneffaced. Who would not lament that a similar stigma should be affixed to any member of our confederacy! If there be any one so thoroughly imbued with party spirit, so destitute of honor and morality, so regardless of just feelings of national dignity and character, as to desire to see any of the States of this glorious Union dishonored, by violating their engagements to foreigners, and refusing to pay their just debts, I repel and repudiate him and his sentiments as unworthy of the American name, as sentiments dishonest in themselves, and neither entertained nor approved by the people of the United States.

We propose that, by a just exercise of incontestable powers possessed by this government, we shall go to the succor of all the States, and, by a fair distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among them, avert as far as that may avert, the ruin and dishonor with which some of them are menaced. We propose, in short, such an administration of the powers of this government as shall protect and relieve our common constituents from the embarrassments to which they may be exposed from the defects in the powers or in the administration of the state governments.

Now, sir, it is manifest, that the public lands cannot be all settled in a century or centuries to come. The progress of their settlement is indicated by the growth of the population of the United States. There have not been, on an average, five millions of acres per annum sold, during the last half century. Larger quantities will be, probably, hereafter, although not immediately, annually sold. Now, when we recollect that we have at least a billion of acres of land to dispose of, some idea may be entertained, judging from the past of the probable length of time before the whole is sold. Prior to their sale and settlement, the unoccupied portion of the public domain must remain either in the hands of the general government, or in the hands of the state governments, or pass into the hands of speculators. In the hands of the general government, if that government shall perform its duty, we know that the public lands will be distributed on liberal, equal, and moderate terms. The worst fate that can befall them would be for them to be acquired by speculators. The emigrant and settler would always prefer purchasing from government, at fixed and known rates, rather than from the speculator, at unknown rates, fixed by his cupidity or caprice. But if they are transferred from the general government, the best of them will be engrossed by speculators. That is the inevitable tendency of reduction of the price by graduation, and of cession to the States within which they lie.

The rival plan is for the general government to retain the public domain, and make distribution of the proceeds in time of peace among the several States, upon equal and just principles, according to the rule of federal numbers, and in time of war to resume the proceeds for its vigorous prosecution. We think that the administration of the public lands had better remain with the common government, than administered according to various, and, perhaps, conflicting views. As to that important part of them which was ceded by certain States to the United States, for the common benefit of all the States, a trust was thereby created which has been voluntarily accepted by the United States, and which they are not at liberty now to decline or transfer. The history of public lands held in the United States, demonstrates that they have been wasted or thrown away by most of the States that owned any, and that the general government has displayed more judgment and wisdom in the administration of them than any of the States. While it is readily admitted that revenue should not be regarded as the sole or exclusive object, the pecuniary advantages which may be derived from this great national property to both the States and the Union, ought not to be altogether overlooked.

The measure which I have had the honor to propose, settles this great and agitating question forever. It is founded upon no partial and unequal basis, aggrandizing a few of the States to the prejudice of the rest. It stands on a just, broad, and liberal foundation. It is a measure

Week Days.	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	Sun rises & sets.	Moon south.	Old April
Thur	1 Ascen'n. day	10 35	2 14	♋ 16	♃ rises 4 23	3 5	7 6 53	8 16 19
Frid	2 Sigismund	11 37	2 41	♋ 29	♀ rises 4 59	3 5	6 6 54	9 0 20
Satur	3 Inv. of Cross	12 25	3 13	♌ 12	♂ ris. 12 54 ☌ ☿ ☽	3 5	5 6 55	9 47 21
18.)	6th Sunday after Easter.				John 15.	Day's length 13 hours 52 minutes.		
Sund	4 Florianus	1 5	3 44	♌ 24	☌ ♃ ☽	3 5	4 6 56	10 31 22
Mond	5 Godart	1 43	sets	♌ 7	Spica south 10 24	3 5	3 6 57	11 21 23
Tues	6 St. John Ev.	2 19	7 29	♌ 19	☌ ♀ ☽ ☉ Eclipsed invisible.	4 5	2 6 58	12 9 24
Wed	7 Domicilla	2 55	8 25	♍ 1	Ly.s. 10 20 ♈	4 5	1 6 59	12 58 25
Thur	8 Stanislaus	3 30	9 16	♍ 13	☿ in ♈ tra. ☿ ☉ Partly visible.	4 5	0 7 0	1 47 26
Frid	9 Job	4 4	10 2	♍ 25	♄ □ ☉, ☌ ☿ ♀ ☾	4 4	59 7 1	2 35 27
Satur	10 Gordianus	4 41	10 41	♎ 7	☽ in apogee	4 4	58 7 2	3 21 28
19.)	Whit Sunday.				John 14.	Day's length 14 hours 6 minutes.		
Sund	11 Mamertus	5 19	11 21	♎ 19	Antares rises 8 40	4 4	57 7 3	4 10 29
Mond	12 Pancratius	5 59	11 54	♏ 1	☌ rises 12 36	4 4	56 7 4	4 55 30
Tues	13 Servatus	6 48	morn	♏ 13	♄ rises 12 59	4 4	55 7 5	5 40 1
Wed	14 Ember day	7 45	12 26	♏ 25	Reg. s. 1 25	4 4	54 7 6	6 24 2
Thur	15 Sophia	8 53	12 56	♐ 8		4 4	53 7 7	7 9 3
Frid	16 Perigrine	10 8	1 24	♐ 20	Su. ☌ ♀ ☉ Ar.s 10 32	4 4	52 7 8	7 55 4
Satur	17 Iodocus	11 15	2 1	♑ 4	☿ in aphelion	4 4	51 7 9	8 44 5
20.)	Trinity Sunday.				John 3.	Day's length 14 hours 20 minutes.		
Sund	18 Liberius	morn	2 28	♑ 17	♃ rises 3 25	4 4	50 7 10	9 35 6
Mond	19 Dunstan	12 12	3 5	♒ 2	Alioth s. 9 0	4 4	49 7 11	10 30 7
Tues	20 Tropetus	1 2	3 46	♒ 16	Sirius sets 7 47	4 4	48 7 12	11 29 8
Wed	21 Prudence	1 49	rises	♓ 1	☽ eclipsed ♌	4 4	48 7 12	morn 9
Thur	22 Corp. Christi	2 35	8 36	♓ 16	☽ in perig. ☾	4 4	47 7 13	12 31 10
Frid	23 Desiderius	3 20	9 34	♈ 1	Procyon sets 9 47	4 4	46 7 14	1 31 11
Satur	24 Esther	4 5	10 23	♈ 16	☿ sets 7 24	3 4	46 7 15	2 36 12
21.)	1st Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 16.	Day's length 14 hours 30 minutes.		
Sund	25 Urbanus	4 50	11 4	♉ 1	Alioth s. 8 32	3 4	45 7 15	3 35 13
Mond	26 Edward	5 38	11 43	♉ 15	☌ ☌ ☽ ☌ ♄ ☽	3 4	44 7 16	4 31 14
Tues	27 Lucianus	6 29	morn	♊ 29	Spica s. 9 0	3 4	41 7 16	5 23 15
Wed	28 William	7 30	12 16	♋ 13	♀ in ♌	3 4	43 7 17	6 13 16
Thur	29 Maximilian	8 39	12 46	♋ 26	♄ stationary	3 4	42 7 18	7 0 17
Frid	30 Wigand	9 53	1 17	♌ 9	☌ ☿ ☽ ☌ ris. 12 16	3 4	42 7 18	7 46 18
Satur	31 Manilius	10 58	1 47	♌ 22	☌ ♃ ☽	3 4	41 7 19	8 31 19
22.)	2d Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 14.	Day's length 14 hours 40 minutes.		

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon the 6th, at 4 o'clock 56 minutes, in the morning.

First quarter the 14th, at 9 o'clock 7 minutes, in the morning.

Full Moon the 21st, at 10 o'clock 57 minutes, in the morning.

Last quarter the 28th, at 1 o'clock 21 minutes, in the morning.

applicable not only to the States now in being, but to the territories, as States shall hereafter be formed out of them, and to all new States as they shall rise, tier behind tier, to the Pacific ocean. It is a system operating upon a space almost boundless, and adapted to all future time. It was a noble spirit of harmony and union that prompted the revolutionary States originally to cede to the United States. How admirably does this measure conform to that spirit and tend to the perpetuity of our glorious Union! The imagination can hardly conceive one fraught with more harmony and union among the States. If to the other ties that bind us together as one people, be superadded the powerful interest springing out of a just administration of our exhaustless public domain, for which, for a long succession of ages, in seasons of peace, the States will enjoy the benefit of the great and growing revenue which it produces, and in periods of war that revenue will be applied to the prosecution of the war, we shall be for ever linked together, with the strength of adamantine chains. No section, no State, would ever be mad enough to break off from the Union, and deprive itself of the inestimable advantages which it secures. Although thirty or forty more of the new States should be admitted into this Union, this measure would cement them all fast together. The honorable member from Missouri, near me, (Mr. Linn,) is very anxious to have a settlement formed at the mouth of the Oregon, and he will probably be gratified at no very distant day. Then will be seen members from the Pacific States scaling the Rocky Mountains, passing through the country of the grizzly bear, descending the turbid Missouri, entering the father of rivers, ascending the beautiful Ohio, and coming to this capitol, to take their seats in its spacious and magnificent halls. Proud of the commission they bear, and happy to find themselves here in council with friends, and brothers, and countrymen, enjoying the incalculable benefits of this great confederacy, and among them their annual distributive share of the issues of a nation's inheritance, would even they the remote people of the Pacific, ever desire to separate themselves from such a high and glorious destiny! The fund which is to be dedicated to these great and salutary purposes, does not proceed from a few thousand acres of land, soon to be disposed of; but of more than ten hundred millions of acres; and age after age may roll away, State after State arise, generation succeed generation, and still the fund will remain not only unexhausted, but improved and increasing, for the benefit of our children's children to the remotest posterity. The measure is not one pregnant with jealousy, discord or division, but it is a far-reaching, comprehensive, healing measure of compromise and composure, having for its patriotic object the harmony, the stability, and the prosperity of the States and of the Union.

HENRY CLAY'S SPEECH ON RETIRING FROM THE SENATE.

From 1806, the period of my entry on this noble theatre, with short intervals, to the present time, I have been engaged in the public councils, at home and abroad. Of the nature or the value of the services rendered during that long and arduous period of my life, it does not become me to speak; history, if she deigns to notice me, or posterity, if the recollections of my humble actions shall be transmitted to posterity, are the best, the truest, the most impartial judges. When death has closed the scene, their sentence will be pronounced, and to that I appeal and refer myself. My acts and public conduct are a fair subject for the criticism and judgment of my fellowmen; but the private motives by which they have been prompted, they are known only to the great Searcher of the human heart and to himself; and I trust I may be pardoned for repeating a declaration made some thirteen years ago, that, whatever errors—and doubtless there have been many—may be discovered in a review of my public service to the country, I can with unshaken confidence appeal to that Divine Arbiter for the truth of the declaration, that I have been influenced by no impure purposes, no personal motive—have sought no personal aggrandizement; but that in all my public acts I have had a sole and single eye, and a warm and devoted heart, directed and dedicated to what in my judgment I believed to be the true interest of my country.

During that period, however, I have not escaped the fate of other public men, nor failed to incur censure and detraction of the bitterest, most unrelenting, and most malignant character; and though not always insensible to the pain it was meant to inflict, I have borne it in general with composure, and without disturbance here, [pointing to his breast,] waiting as I have done, in perfect and undoubting confidence, for the ultimate triumph of justice and truth, and in the entire persuasion that time would, in the end, settle all things as they should be, and that whatever wrong or injustice I might experience at the hands of man, He to whom all hearts are open and fully known, would in the end, by the inscrutable dispensations

Week Days.	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	Sun rises & sets.	Moon south.	Moon's Age.
Sund	1 Nicodemus	11 55	2 20	♈	4 ☌ ☍ ♄	2 4 40 7 20	9 20	20
Mond	2 Marcellus	12 42	2 51	♈	16 ☌ ☿ ☽ ♀ sets 7 40	2 4 40 7 20	10 6	21
Tues	3 Erasmus	1 22	3 36	♉	28 ♂ rises 11 38	2 4 39 7 21	10 54	22
Wed	4 Darius	1 58	sets	♉	10 ☿ gr. elon. W	2 4 39 7 21	11 42	23
Thur	5 Bonifacius	2 37	S 0	♉	22 ☌ ♀ ☽ Spica s. S 26	2 4 38 7 22	12 31	24
Frid	6 Artenius	3 9	S 39	♊	4 ☽ in apogee	2 4 38 7 22	1 19	25
Satur	7 Lucretia	3 51	9 21	♊	16 ☿ g. H L S. Sp. s S 12	1 4 37 7 23	2 6	26
23.)	3d Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 15.	Day's length 14 hours 46 minutes.		
Sund	8 Metardus	4 16	9 56	♋	28 ♃ rises 2 14	1 4 37 7 23	2 52	27
Mond	9 Barnimus	4 52	10 28	♋	10 Antares s. 11 7	1 4 37 7 23	3 37	28
Tues	10 Flavius	5 23	10 57	♋	21 ♄ rises 11 8	1 4 36 7 24	4 21	29
Wed	11 Barnabas	6 8	11 26	♌	4 Arctu. s. S 48	1 4 36 7 24	5 4	30
Thur	12 Basilides	6 58	11 55	♌	16 ♀ sets 7 59	0 4 36 7 24	5 49	31
Frid	13 Tobias	8 2	morn	♌	29 Lyra s. 1 7	☌ 4 36 7 24	6 35	1
Satur	14 Heliseus	9 16	12 26	♍	13 Alioth s. 7 24	☍ 4 35 7 25	7 23	2
24.)	4th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 16.	Day's length 14 hours 50 minutes.		
Sund	15 Vitus	10 35	12 58	♍	26 ♂ rises 11 15	0 4 35 7 25	S 15	3
Mond	16 Rolandus	11 46	1 35	♎	10 Spica s. 9 41	0 4 35 7 25	9 10	4
Tues	17 St. Alban	morn	2 19	♎	24 Anta. s. 10 33	1 4 35 7 25	10 10	5
Wed	18 Arnolphus	12 45	3 10	♏	9 ♃ rises 1 40	1 4 35 7 25	11 13	6
Thur	19 Gervaseus	1 37	rises	♏	24 19th,	1 4 35 7 25	morn	7
Frid	20 Sylverius	2 24	8 12	♐	9 ☽ in perigee	1 4 35 7 25	12 16	S
Satur	21 Raphael	3 9	8 59	♐	21 Summer comme's.	1 4 35 7 25	1 20	9
25.)	5th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 5.	Day's length 14 hours 50 minutes.		
Sund	22 Achatius	3 52	9 39	♑	9 ☌ ☍ ☽ Regu. s 10 38	2 4 35 7 25	2 18	10
Mond	23 Agrippina	4 34	10 15	♑	24 ☌ ☌ ☽	2 4 35 7 25	3 1	11
Tues	24 John Baptist	5 16	10 48	♒	8 Arcturus s. 10 0	2 4 35 7 25	4 7	12
Wed	25 Elogius	6 0	11 20	♒	22 ♀ sets S 16	2 4 35 7 25	4 56	13
Thur	26 Jeremiah	6 52	11 52	♓	5 ☿ in ♌, ☌ ♅ ☽	2 4 35 7 25	5 43	14
Frid	27 Seven sleep's	7 56	morn	♓	18 ♂ rises 10 42	3 4 35 7 25	6 31	15
Satur	28 Leo	9 6	12 23	♈	1 ☌ ♃ ☽ ♃ rises 1 6	3 4 35 7 25	7 17	16
26.)	6th Sunday after Trinity.				Matt. 5.	Day's length 14 hours 52 minutes.		
Sund	29 St. Peter	10 20	12 56	♈	13 Arietes sets S 46	3 4 34 7 26	S 4	17
Mond	30 Lucina	11 24	1 33	♈	25 ♀ in perihelion	3 4 34 7 26	S 51	18

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon the 4th, at 8 o'clock, 7 minutes, in the afternoon.

First quarter the 12th, at 10 o'clock 42 minutes, in the afternoon.

Full Moon the 19th, at 6 o'clock 17 minutes, in the afternoon.

Last quarter the 26th, at 9 o'clock 26 minutes, in the morning.

of his providence, rectify all error, redress all wrong, and cause ample justice to be done.

But I have not, meanwhile, been unsustained. Every where throughout the extent of this great continent, I have had cordial, warm-hearted, and devoted friends, who have known me and justly appreciated my motives. To them, if language were susceptible of fully expressing my acknowledgments, I would now offer them, as all the returns I have now to make for their genuine, disinterested and persevering fidelity, and devoted attachment. But if I fail in suitable language to express my gratitude to them for all the kindness they have shown me—what shall I say—what can I say at all commensurate with those feelings of gratitude which I owe to the State whose humble representative and servant I have been in this Chamber?

I emigrated from Virginia to the State of Kentucky, now nearly forty-five years ago: I went as an orphan who had not yet attained the age of majority—who had never recognized a father's smile nor felt his caresses—poor, penniless—without the favor of the great; with an imperfect and inadequate education, limited to the ordinary business and common pursuits of life; but scarce had I set my foot upon her generous soil, when I was seized and embraced with parental fondness, caressed as though I had been a favorite child, and patronized with liberal and unbounded munificence. From that period the highest honors of the State have been freely bestowed upon me; and afterwards, in the darkest hours of calumny and detraction, when I seemed to be forsaken by all the rest of the world, she threw her broad and impenetrable shield around me, and bearing me up aloft in her courageous arms, repelled the poisoned shafts that were aimed at my destruction, and vindicated my good name against every false and unfounded assault.

That my nature is warm, my temper ardent, my disposition, especially in relation to the public service, enthusiastic, I am fully ready to own; and those who supposed that I have been assuming the dictatorship, have only mistaken for arrogance or assumption, that fervent ardor and devotion which is natural to my constitution, and I may have displayed with too little regard to cold, calculating and cautious prudence, in sustaining and zealously supporting important national measures of policy which I have presented and proposed.

During a long and arduous career of service in the public councils of my country, especially during the last eleven years I have held a seat in the Senate, from the same ardor and enthusiasm of character, I have no doubt, in the heat of debate, and in an honest endeavor to maintain my opinions against adverse opinions equally honestly entertained, as to the best course to be adopted for the public welfare, I may have often inadvertently or unintentionally, in moments of excited debate, made use of language that has been offensive and susceptible of injurious interpretation towards my brother Senators. If there be any here who retain wounded feelings of injury or dissatisfaction produced on such occasions, I beg to assure them that I now offer the amplest apology for any departure on my part from the established rules of parliamentary decorum and courtesy. On the other hand, I assure the Senate, one and all, without exception and without reserve, that I retire from this Senate Chamber without carrying with me a single feeling of resentment or dissatisfaction to the Senate or to any one of its members.

I go from this place under the hope that we shall mutually consign to perpetual oblivion, whatever personal collisions may at any time unfortunately have occurred between us; and that our recollections shall dwell in future only on those conflicts of mind with mind, those intellectual struggles, those noble exhibitions of the powers of logic, argument and eloquence, honorable to the Senate and to the country, in which each has sought and contended for what he deemed the best mode of accomplishing one common object, the greatest interest and the most happiness of our beloved country. To these thrilling and delightful scenes it will be my pleasure and my pride to look back in my retirement.

And now, Mr. President, allow me to make the motion which it was my object to submit when I rose to address you. I present the credentials of my friend and successor. If any void has been created by my own withdrawal from the Senate, it will be filled to overflowing by him; whose urbanity, whose gallant and gentlemanly bearing, whose steady adherence to principle, and whose rare and accomplished powers in debate, are known already, in advance, to the whole Senate and country. I move that his credentials be received, and that the oath of office be now administered to him.

In retiring, as I am about to do, for ever from the Senate, suffer me to express my heartfelt wishes that all the great and patriotic objects for which it was constituted by the wise framers of the Constitution, may be fulfilled; that the high destiny designed for it may be fully answered; and that its deliberations, now and hereafter,

Week Days.	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon south.	Moon's age
Tues	1 Theobald	12 16	2 13	7	☿ sets 8 21	3 4	36 7 21	9 39	19
Wed	2 Visit. V. M.	1 0	2 59	19	♅ □ ☉, ☉ in apo.	4 4	37 7 23	10 28	20
Thur	3 Cornelius	1 39	3 47	1	♂ rises 10 20	4 4	37 7 23	11 16	21
Frid	4 Independ'e.	2 15	sets	13	♂☿☽, ☽ in ap.	4 4	37 7 23	12 3	22
Satur	5 Demetrius	2 49	7 58	25	☿ sup. ♂ ☉, ♂ ♀ ☽	4 4	38 7 22	12 50	23
27.)	7th Sunday after Trinity.				Mark 8.	Day's length 14 hours 44 minutes.			
Sund	6 John Huss	3 21	8 30	7	Antares s. 9 15	4 4	38 7 22	1 35	24
Mond	7 Edelburga	3 53	9 1	19	♃ rises 12 33	5 4	38 7 22	2 19	25
Tues	8 Aquila	4 25	9 31	1	Arcturus sets 2 5	5 4	39 7 21	3 3	26
Wed	9 Zeno	4 59	9 59	13	♄ rises 9 7	5 4	39 7 21	3 47	27
Thur	10 Israel	5 58	10 27	25	7*'s. rise 12 17	5 4	40 7 20	4 31	28
Frid	11 Pius	6 23	10 59	8	☿ gr. H. L. N.	5 4	40 7 20	5 17	29
Satur	12 Henry	7 20	11 32	21	♀ sets 8 24	5 4	41 7 19	6 6	30
28.)	8th Sunday after Trinity.				Mark 7.	Day's length 14 hours 36 minutes.			
Sund	13 Margareta	8 36	morn	5	Ant. s. 8 47	5 4	42 7 18	6 58	1
Mond	14 Bonavent	10 6	12 12	19	♅ stationary	6 4	42 7 18	7 54	2
Tues	15 Swithin	11 26	12 58	5	Lyra s. 10 50	6 4	43 7 17	8 53	3
Wed	16 Hilary	morn	1 52	18	♂ rises 9 36	6 4	44 7 16	9 56	4
Thur	17 Alexus	12 33	2 56	3	Spica sets 10 53	6 4	44 7 16	10 58	5
Frid	18 Maternus	1 25	4 4	18	☽ in perigee	6 4	45 7 15	morn	6
Satur	19 Ruffina	2 13	rises	3	19th,	6 4	46 7 14	12 0	7
29.)	9th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 16.	Day's length 14 hours 28 minutes.			
Sund	20 Elijah	2 54	8 11	18	♂♄☽, ♂ station'y.	6 4	46 7 14	0 58	8
Mond	21 Praxedes	3 34	8 47	2	♂♂☽	6 4	47 7 13	1 54	9
Tues	22 Mary Mag.	4 12	9 22	17	♀ gr. H. L. N.	6 4	48 7 12	2 46	10
Wed	23 Apollinaris	4 47	9 51	1	Atair. s. 11 29	6 4	49 7 11	3 37	11
Thur	24 Christiana	5 32	10 23	15	♂ ♅ ☽	6 4	50 7 10	4 25	12
Frid	25 St. James	6 18	10 58	28	♂☿♀	6 4	51 7 9	5 13	13
Satur	26 St. Ann	7 10	11 33	10	♂♃☽	6 4	52 7 8	6 0	14
30.)	10th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 19.	Day's length 14 hours 16 minutes.			
Sund	27 Martha	8 21	morn	22	Arietes rises 10 33	6 4	52 7 8	6 48	15
Mond	28 Pantaleon	9 39	12 14	4	♈♃ rises 11 15	6 4	53 7 7	7 36	16
Tues	29 Beatrix	10 49	12 47	16	♂ rises 8 46	6 4	54 7 6	8 25	17
Wed	30 Upton	11 49	1 46	28	Lyra s. 9 51	6 4	55 7 5	9 13	18
Thur	31 Germanus	1 16	2 35	10	☽ in apogee	6 4	56 7 4	10 47	19

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon the 4th, at 11 o'clock 29 minutes, in the morning.

First quarter the 12th, at 9 o'clock 21 minutes, in the morning.

Full Moon the 19th, at 1 o'clock 2 minutes, in the morning.

Last quarter the 25th, at 10 o'clock 19 minutes, in the afternoon.

may eventuate in restoring the prosperity of our beloved country, in maintaining its rights and honors abroad, and in securing and upholding its interests at home. I retire, I know it, at a period of infinite distress and embarrassment. I wish I could take my leave of you under more favorable auspices; but, without meaning at this time to say whether on any or on whom reproaches for the sad condition of the country should fall, I appeal to the Senate and to the world to bear testimony to my earnest and anxious exertions to avert it, and that no blame can justly rest at my door.

May the blessing of Heaven rest upon the whole Senate and each member of it, and may the labors of every one redound to the benefit of the nation and the advancement of his own fame and renown. And when you shall retire to the bosom of your constituents, may you meet the most cheering and gratifying of all human rewards: their cordial greeting of "Well done, good and faithful servants."

THE MOON WAS SHINING SILVER BRIGHT.

A WHIG SONG, BY J. GREENIER.

TUNE—"*Old Dan Tucker.*"

The moon was shining silver bright,
The stars with glory crowned the night,
High on a limb that "same old coon,"
Was singing to himself this tune:
Get out of the way, you're all unlucky;
Clear the track for old Kentucky!

Now in a sad predicament,
The Lokies are for President,
They have six horses in the pasture,
And don't know which can run the faster.
Get out of the way, &c.

The wagon horse from Pennsylvania,
The Dutchman thinks he's best of any;
But he must drag in heavy stages,
His federal notions and low wages.
Get out of the way, &c.

They proudly bring upon the course,
An old and broken down war-horse;
They shout and sing, 'O rumpsey dumpsey,
Col. Johnson killed Tecumsey!'
Get out of the way, &c.

And here is Cass, though not a dunce,
Will run both sides of the track at once;
To win the race will all things copy,
Be sometimes pig, and sometimes puppy.
Get out of the way, &c.

The fiery southern horse Calhoun,
Who hates a Fox and fears a Coon,
To toe the scratch will not be able,
For Matty keeps him in the stable.
Get out of the way, &c.

And here is Matty, never idle,
A tricky horse that slips his bridle;
In forty four we'll show him soon,
The little Fox can't fool the Coon.
Get out of the way, &c.

The balky horse they call John Tyler,
We'll head him soon, or burst his boiler;
His cursed 'Grippe' has seized us all,
Which Doctor Clay will cure next fall.
Get out of the way, &c.

The people's favorite, Henry Clay,
Is now the 'Fashion' of the day;
And let the track be dry or mucky,
We'll stake our pile on old Kentucky.
Get out of the way, he's swift and lucky;
Clear the track for old Kentucky!

Week Days.	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & R.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	Sun rises & sets.	Moon south.	Moon's age.
Frid	1 Lammas day	1 16	3 30	♒ 22	♃ □ ☉	6 4 57 7 3	10 47	20
Satur	2 Stephen	1 52	sets	♓ 4	☿ sets 8 14	6 4 58 7 2	11 33	21
31.)	11th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 18.	Day's length 14 hours 2 minutes.		
Sund	3 Augustus	2 25	7 5	♈ 16	3d,	6 4 59 7 1	12 18	22
Mond	4 Dominick	2 57	7 35	♈ 28	☿ in ♌	6 5 0 7 0	1 2	23
Tues	5 Oswald	3 29	8 3	♉ 10	☌♃☽, ☌☿☽, ♂ ris 8 18	6 5 1 6 59	1 46	24
Wed	6 An. of Christ	4 1	8 32	♉ 23	Lyra s. 9 18	6 5 2 6 58	2 30	25
Thur	7 Godfrey	4 36	9 3	♊ 5	♂ gr. H. L. S.	5 5 3 6 57	3 16	26
Frid	8 Emily	5 13	9 35	♊ 18	♂ ♄ ☉	5 5 4 6 56	4 3	27
Satur	9 Ericus	5 58	10 11	♋ 1	♃ rises 10 31	5 5 5 6 55	4 55	28
32.)	12th Sunday after Trinity.				Mark 7.	Day's length 13 hours 48 minutes.		
Sund	10 St. Lawren'e	6 54	10 53	♋ 15	♄ s. 11 55	5 5 6 6 51	5 45	29
Mond	11 Titus	8 12	11 42	♋ 29	Reg. s. 7 18	5 5 7 6 53	6 42	30
Tues	12 Clara	9 45	morn	♌ 13	Regulus s. 12 34	5 5 9 6 51	7 41	31
Wed	13 Hildibert	11 11	12 39	♌ 27	☿ sets 8 12	5 5 10 6 50	8 41	1
Thur	14 Eusebia	morn	1 43	♍ 12	☽ in per. ☿ in aphe.	4 5 11 6 49	9 42	2
Frid	15 Assn. V. M.	12 19	2 53	♍ 26	☿ gr. Elong. E	4 5 12 6 48	10 41	3
Satur	16 Rochus	1 11	4 7	♎ 10	Arctur. sets 11 33	4 5 13 6 47	11 38	4
33.)	13th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 10.	Day's length 13 hours 32 minutes.		
Sund	17 Bertram	1 55	rises	♎ 25	☌☌☽	4 5 14 6 46	morn	5
Mond	18 Agapitus	2 36	7 15	♏ 10	☌☌☉, ☌☿♀	4 5 15 6 45	12 33	6
Tues	19 Sebaldus	3 13	7 50	♏ 25	Spica sets 8 46	4 5 17 6 43	1 21	7
Wed	20 Bernard	3 50	8 22	♐ 9	☌ ☿ ☽ ♂ rises 8 14	3 5 18 6 42	2 15	8
Thur	21 Rebecca	4 26	8 56	♐ 23	♃ rises 9 49	3 5 19 6 41	3 4	9
Frid	22 Philibert	5 4	9 33	♑ 6	☌♃☽ Atair s. 10 15	3 5 20 6 40	3 53	10
Satur	23 Zacheus	5 49	10 12	♑ 19	Sirius rises 4 5	2 5 21 6 39	4 42	11
34.)	14th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 17.	Day's length 13 hours 16 minutes.		
Sund	24 St. Bartholo.	6 38	10 53	♑ 1	24th,	2 5 22 6 38	5 31	12
Mond	25 Ludovicus	7 38	11 40	♒ 13	Lyra s. 8 16	2 5 24 6 36	6 19	13
Tues	26 Samuel	8 51	morn	♒ 25	♄ s. 10 15	2 5 25 6 35	7 8	14
Wed	27 Gebhard	10 9	12 29	♓ 7	Atair s. 9 26	1 5 26 6 34	7 56	15
Thur	28 St. Augustin	11 4	1 21	♓ 18	☽ in apo. ☿ station.	1 5 27 6 33	8 43	16
Frid	29 John behed.	12 6	2 18	♈ 1	♀ sets 7 46	1 5 29 6 31	9 29	17
Satur	30 Benjamin	12 48	3 16	♈ 13	♂ in perihe. ♃ stat.	0 5 30 6 30	10 14	18
35.)	15th Sunday after Trinity.				Matt. 2.	Day's length 12 hours 58 minutes.		
Sund	31 Paulina	1 26	4 14	♈ 25	Fomal s. 12 8	0 5 31 6 29	10 59	19

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon the 3d, at 2 o'clock 24 minutes, in the morning.

First quarter the 10th, at 5 o'clock 40 minutes, in the afternoon.

Full Moon the 17th, at 8 o'clock 17 minutes, in the morning.

Last quarter the 24th, at 1 o'clock 26 minutes, in the afternoon.

THE DAYTON GATHERING.

To Dayton we have come, my boys,
All in a great array,
And we will sing and shout aloud,
Hurra for Henry Clay!
Hurra, hurra, hurra, for Henry Clay,
Hurra, hurra, hurra, for Henry Clay.

He is the man for us, my boys,
He's honest, great and true;
And he can beat that *little Van*,
Or any of his crew. Hurra, &c.

It's right to have the people meet,
In a good old fashioned way;
And when they've met to sing Hurra,
Hurra for *Harry Clay!* Hurra, &c.

He lives in old Kentuck, my boys,
The banner State, you know,
And she has lots of relatives,
The nearest O-h-i-o! Hurra, &c.

The first, is little Tennessee,
And she is not so slow,
And when election does come on,
For Harry Clay she'll go. Hurra, &c.

The next is Louisiana State,
On her you can depend,
To boast along old Harry Clay,
A helping hand she'll lend. Hurra, &c.

Old North Carolina is safe enough,
For Harry Clay, is she,
Old Captain Tyler she will head,
And veto him "*per se.*" Hurra, &c.

When Georgia votes in forty-four,
She'll rank among the best,
Of those that help along the ball
For Harry of the West. Hurra, &c.

The next relation is that State
Which is called Maryland,
And she has pledged herself to go,
For the farmer of Ashland! Hurra, &c.

Of the Empire State I need not speak,
But this much will I say,
That she has done with her favorite son,
And goes for Harry Clay. Hurra, &c.

The Yankee States they are all safe,
For Clay and Davis too,
While Little Rhody opposes Dorr,
And Captain Tyler too. Hurra, &c.

New Jersey State is safe and true,
For Harry of the West,
For she has said that of all men,
That man she loves the best. Hurra, &c.

The little State of Delaware,
She's "glorious to behold,"
And in eighteen hundred forty-four,
The right tale will be told. Hurra, &c.

And yet there is the Keystone State,
And she'll not fail to be
In eighteen hundred forty-four
With the rest of the family. Hurra, &c.

The Wolverines are a set of boys
The Locos cannot buy,
And when they growl and show their teeth,
For Harry Clay they'll cry. Hurra, &c.

And "last not least," the Hoosier State
Will do what she has done,
And give to Harry of the West
What she gave to Harrison. Hurra, &c.

In eighteen hundred forty-four,
The people all will say,
That for our President we'll have
The Patriot, Henry Clay. Hurra, &c.

Three cheers for Harry of the West,
Three cheers for Davis, too,
Three cheers for Tom, the Wagon Boy,
Three cheers for ladies true.
Hurra, hurra, hurra, for Harry Clay,
Hurra, hurra, hurra, for Harry Clay.

"Why should Mr. Van Buren be elected?" is a question in the mouth of every Whig. And what is the reply of the Locofocos? "Because the people were fools for not electing him in 1840."

A writer in the Globe says that he saw lately "the ghost of coonery," and that it was the ugliest looking ghost he ever did see. The fool was no doubt frightened at his own shadow.

Week Days.	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	Sun rises & sets.	Moon south.	Age
Mond	1 Egidius	2 0	sets	♌ 6	☽ ☌ ♀ sets 7 30	0 5 32 6 28	11 41	20
Tues	2 Eliza	2 33	6 36	♌ 19	☽ ☌ ♂ ☍ ♃ s 10 57	1 5 31 6 26	12 28	21
Wed	3 Mansuetus	3 5	7 6	♎ 2	☿ gr. H. L. S.	1 5 35 6 25	1 14	22
Thur	4 Moses	3 39	7 37	♎ 15	♂ ☌ ♀ ☽	1 5 36 6 21	2 1	23
Frid	5 Nathaniel	4 15	8 11	♎ 28	♃ rises 8 47	2 5 37 6 23	2 50	24
Satur	6 Magnus	4 55	8 53	♏ 11	Lyra s. 7 30	2 5 39 6 21	3 42	25
36.)	16th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 8.	Day's length 12 hours 40 minutes.		
Sund	7 Regina	5 43	9 41	♏ 25	Aldeb sets 8 37	2 5 40	6 20	4 37	26
Mond	8 Nat. V. M.	6 41	10 31	♐ 9	♄ s. 9 53	3 5 41	6 19	5 31	27
Tues	9 Bruno	7 57	11 33	♐ 23	☽ ☍	3 5 42	6 18	6 32	28
Wed	10 Pulcheria	9 29	morn	♑ 7	Atair s. 8 27	3 5 43	6 17	7 31	29
Thur	11 Protus	10 53	12 38	♑ 21	Inf. ♂ ☌ ☉	4 5 45	6 15	8 28	30
Frid	12 J. Wickliffe	morn	1 47	♒ 5	☽ in perigee ☌ ♂ ☌ ♀ ☽	4 5 46	6 14	9 24	31
Satur	13 Amatus	12 0	2 57	♒ 20	☌ ♂ ☌ ☽	4 5 48	6 12	10 19	1
37.)	17th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 7.	Day's length 12 hours 22 minutes.		
Sund	14 El. H. Cross	12 53	4 9	♓ 5	♀ sets 7 23	5 5 49	6 11	11 11	2
Mond	15 Euphemia	1 35	rises	♓ 19	☽ ☌ ♂ s. 9 59	5 5 50	6 10	morn	3
Tues	16 Nicetas	2 14	6 19	♈ 4	☌ ♂ ☍ ☽	5 5 52	6 8	12 2	4
Wed	17 Ember day	2 51	6 52	♈ 18	☿ in ♉	6 5 53	6 7	12 53	5
Thur	18 Siegfried	3 26	7 28	♉ 1	♂ stationary ☌ ♃ ☽	6 5 51	6 6	1 42	6
Frid	19 Micleta	4 2	8 07	♉ 14	☿ stationary ♉	6 5 55	6 5	2 32	7
Satur	20 Jonas	4 40	8 49	♉ 26	☽'s r. 8 6 ♃ r. 7 46	7 5 56	6 4	3 22	8
38.)	18th Sunday after Trinity.				Luke 14.	Day's length 12 hours 4 minutes		
Sund	21 St. Matthew	5 20	9 33	♊ 9	☿ in ♋ Arc. s. 9 24	7 5 58	6 2	4 11	9
Mond	22 Maurice	6 3	10 23	♊ 21	Lyra s. 6 32	7 5 59	6 1	5 0	10
Tues	23 Josea	6 58	11 15	♋ 3	☾ Autumn com	8 6 1	5 59	5 49	11
Wed	24 St. John con.	8 5	morn	♋ 14	☽ in apogee	8 6 2	5 58	6 37	12
Thur	25 Cleophas	9 15	12 9	♋ 26	♄ s. 8 45	8 6 3	5 57	7 23	13
Frid	26 Justina	10 27	1 5	♌ 8	☿ sets 7 40	9 6 4	5 56	8 9	14
Satur	27 Cosmus	11 28	2 4	♌ 20	☿ in perih. ♂ s. 9 14	9 6 6	5 51	8 54	15
39.)	19th Sunday after Trinity.				Matt. 22.	Day's length 11 hours 46 minutes.		
Sund	28 Winceslaus	12 15	3 1	♍ 2	Fomalh s. 10 24	9 6 7	5 53	9 38	16
Mond	29 St. Michael	12 56	4 1	♍ 15	☽ ☌ ♂ ☌ ☿ ☽ Atair s. 7 14	10 6 8	5 52	10 23	17
Tues	30 St. Jerome	1 35	5 4	♍ 28	♃ rises 7 5	10 6 10	5 50	11 9	18

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon the 1*st, at* 4 *o'clock* 31 *minutes, in the afternoon.*

First Quarter the 9*th, at* 12 *o'clock* 23 *minutes, in the morning.*

Full Moon the 15*th, at* 5 *o'clock* 13 *minutes, in the afternoon.*

Last Quarter the 23*d, at* 7 *o'clock* 25 *minutes, in the morning.*

HENRY CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE PUBLIC LAND BILL.

Senate of the United States, 1832.

No subject which had presented itself to the present, or perhaps any preceding Congress, was of greater magnitude than that of the public lands. There was another, indeed, which possessed a more exciting and absorbing interest—but the excitement was happily but temporary in its nature. Long after we shall cease to be agitated by the tariff, ages after our manufactures shall have acquired a stability and perfection which will enable them successfully to cope with the manufactures of any other country, the public lands will remain a subject of deep and enduring interest. In whatever view we contemplate them, there is no question of such vast importance. As to their extent, there is public land enough to found an empire; stretching across the immense continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, from the Gulf of Mexico to the north-western lakes, the quantity, according to official surveys and estimates, amounting to the prodigious sum of one billion and eighty millions of acres! As to the duration of the interest regarded as a source of comfort to our people, and of public income—during the last year, when the greatest quantity was sold that ever in one year had been previously sold, it amounted to less than three millions of acres, producing three millions and a half of dollars. Assuming that year as affording the standard rate at which the lands will be annually sold, it would require three hundred years to dispose of them. But the sales will probably be accelerated from increased population and other causes. We may safely, however, anticipate that long, if not centuries after the present day, the representatives of our children's children may be deliberating in the halls of Congress, on laws relating to the public lands.

The subject, in other points of view, challenged the fullest attention of an American statesman. If there were any one circumstance more than all others which distinguish our happy condition from that of the nations of the old world, it was the possession of this vast national property, and the resources which it afforded to our people and our government. No European nation, (possibly with the exception of Russia,) commanded such an ample resource. With respect to the other republics of this continent, we have no information that any of them have yet adopted a regular system of previous survey and subsequent sale of their wild lands, in convenient tracts, well defined, and adapted to the wants of all. On the contrary, the probability is, that they adhere to the ruinous and mad system of old Spain, according to which large unsurveyed districts are granted to favorite individuals, prejudicial to them, who often sink under the incumbrance and die in poverty, whilst the regular current of emigration is checked and diverted from its legitimate channels.

If the power of the principle of the proposed distribution be satisfactory to the Senate, I think the objects cannot fail to be equally so. They are education, internal improvements, and colonization—all great and beneficent objects—all national in their nature. No mind can be cultivated and improved; no work of internal improvement can be executed in any part of the Union, nor any person of color transported from any of its ports, in which the whole Union is not interested. The prosperity of the whole is an aggregate of the prosperity of the parts.

The States, each judging for itself, will select among the objects enumerated in the bill, that which comports best with its own policy. There is no compulsion in the choice. Some will prefer, perhaps, to apply the fund to the extinction of debt, now burdensome, created for internal improvement; some to new objects of internal improvement; others to education; and others again to colonization. It may be supposed possible that the States will divert the fund from the specified purposes; but against such a misapplication we have, in the first place, the security which arises out of their presumed good faith; and, in the second, the power to withhold subsequent, if there has been any abuse in previous appropriation.

On Davy Crockett's return to his constituents, after his first session in Congress, a "nation" of them surrounded him one day, and began to interrogate him about Washington. "What time do they dine at Washington, Colonel?" asked one.—'Why,' said he, 'common people, such as you are here, get their dinners at one o'clock, but the gentry and big 'uns dine at three. As for representatives we dine at four; and the aristocracy and the senate, they don't get their victuals till five.' "Well, when does the President fodder?" asked another. 'Old Hickory!' exclaimed the Colonel (attempting to appoint a time in accordance with the dignity of the station.) 'Old Hickory? *well he don't dine till next day.*'

One of the "crowing" Chapmans has married into the Whig family, as vide the following:

At Westfield, Mr. Arnold Chapman, to Miss Frances Coon.

Week Days.	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon south	Moon rises
Wed	1 Remigius	2 10	sets	♐ 10	☽ ☌♂, ☍☿, ☌☉, ☌♀ s. 7 6	10 6	11 5	49	11 56	19
Thur	2 Ch. Columb.	2 48	6 15	♐ 25	☽ ☌♂ s. 8 57	11 6	12 5	48	12 46	20
Frid	3 Jairus	3 23	6 53	♑ 7	☌♂♀ ☽	11 6	11 5	46	1 38	21
Satur	4 Franciscus	4 2	7 39	♑ 22	Fomal s. 10 1 ♌	11 6	15 5	45	2 32	22
40.)	20th Sunday after Trinity.				Matt. 22.	Day's length 11 hours 28 minutes.				
Sund	5 Placidus	4 46	8 29	♒ 6	7*'s rise 7 21	12 6	16 5	44	3 29	23
Mond	6 Fides	5 34	9 26	♒ 20	◠	12 6	17 5	43	4 27	24
Tues	7 Amelia	6 32	10 31	♓ 4	☽ ☌☿ gr. H L N. ♄ s. 7 51	12 6	18 5	42	5 25	25
Wed	8 Pelagius	7 42	11 37	♓ 18	☽ ☽ in perigee	12 6	20 5	40	6 22	26
Thur	9 St. Denys	9 7	morn	♈ 2	Ant. sets 7 41	13 6	21 5	39	7 18	27
Frid	10 Gereon	10 24	12 47	♈ 16	☌♂ ♄ ☽	13 6	23 5	37	8 11	28
Satur	11 Burkhard	11 38	1 55	♈ 1	☌♂♂ ☽ Lyra s. 2 14	13 6	24 5	36	9 2	29
41.)	21st Sunday after Trinity.				John 4.	,, Day's length 11 hours 10 minutes.				
Sund	12 Veritas	morn	3 3	♈ 15	Atair s. 6 31	14 6	25 5	35	9 53	30
Mond	13 Colomon	12 30	4 7	♈ 29	♀ sets 7 4	14 6	26 5	34	10 42	1
Tues	14 Fortunata	1 12	5 17	♉ 13	☌♂☿ ☽ Arct. s. 8 4	14 6	28 5	32	11 32	2
Wed	15 Hedwick	1 51	rises	♉ 26	☽ ☌♄ s. 7 23	14 6	29 5	31	morn	3
Thur	16 Gallus	2 28	6 0	♊ 9	☌♂♃ ☽, ♄ stat.	14 6	30 5	30	12 22	4
Frid	17 Florentine	3 3	6 43	♊ 22	Fomal s. 9 10 ♍	15 6	31 5	29	1 12	5
Satur	18 St. Luke Ev.	3 10	7 27	♋ 4	☌♃ s. 12 35	15 6	33 5	27	2 2	6
42.)	22d Sunday after Trinity.				Matt. 18.	Day's length 10 hours 50 minutes.				
Sund	19 Ptolemy	4 16	8 11	♋ 16	Procyon r. 11 32	15 6	35 5	25	2 52	7
Mond	20 Felicianus	4 55	9 6	♋ 29	☌♂ s. 8 15 ◡	15 6	36 5	21	3 41	8
Tues	21 Ursula	5 36	9 59	♌ 11	☌♀ in aph. Ar. s 11 42	15 6	37 5	23	4 29	9
Wed	22 Cordula	6 22	10 55	♌ 22	☽ in apogee	15 6	38 5	22	5 16	10
Thur	23 Severinus	7 13	11 52	♍ 4	☾ Arctu. r. 7 26	16 6	39 5	21	6 2	11
Frid	24 Salome	8 19	morn	♍ 16	☌♀ sets 6 59	16 6	40 5	20	6 47	12
Satur	25 Crispin	9 23	12 49	♍ 28	Pollux ris. 9 44	16 6	42 5	18	7 31	13
43.)	23d Sunday after Trinity.				Matt. 22.	Day's length 10 hours 34 minutes.				
Sund	26 Amandus	10 35	1 47	♎ 10	Sup. ☌♂☿☉	16 6	43 5	17	8 15	14
Mond	27 Sabina	11 36	2 48	♎ 23	Sirius rises 11 19	16 6	44 5	16	9 0	15
Tues	28 Simon Jude	12 24	3 50	♏ 6	☌♃ ☍☉ ♄ s. 6 23	16 6	45 5	15	9 47	16
Wed	29 Zuinglius	1 7	4 53	♏ 20	♃ south 11 39	16 6	47 5	13	10 36	17
Thur	30 Serapion	1 47	sets	♐ 3	☉ eclipsed	16 6	48 5	12	11 26	18
Frid	31 Wolfgang	2 28	5 32	♐ 17	☽ ☽ in ap. ☿ in ♍	16 6	49 5	11	12 23	19

MOON'S PHASES.

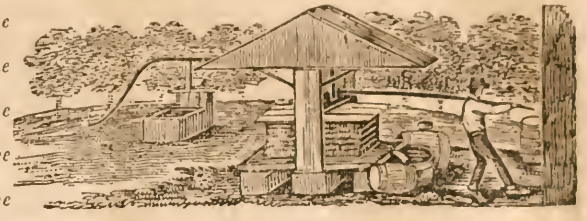
New Moon the 1*st, at* 5 *o'clock* 58 *minutes, in the morning.*

First Quarter the 8*th, at* 6 *o'clock* 30 *minutes, in the morning.*

Full Moon the 15*th, at* 4 *o'clock* 55 *minutes, in the morning.*

Last Quarter the 23*d, at* 3 *o'clock* 13 *minutes, in the morning.*

New Moon the 30*th at* 6 *o'clock* 41 *minutes, in the afternoon.*



HENRY CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE COMPROMISE ACT.

Senate of the United States, 1833.

I have been accused of ambition in presenting this measure. Ambition! inordinate ambition! If I had thought of myself only, I should have never brought it forward. I know well the perils to which I expose myself; the risk of alienating faithful and valued friends, with but little prospect of making new ones, if any new ones could compensate for the loss of those whom we have long tried and loved; and the honest misconceptions both of friends and foes. Ambition! If I had listened to its soft and seducing whispers; If I had yielded myself to the dictates of a cold, calculating, and prudential policy, I would have stood still and unmoved. I might even have silently gazed on the raging storm, enjoyed its loudest thunders, and left those who are charged with the care of the vessel of State, to conduct it as they could. I have been heretofore often unjustly accused of ambition. Low, grovelling souls, who are utterly incapable of elevating themselves to the higher and nobler duties of pure patriotism—beings who, for ever keeping their own selfish aims in view, decide all public measures by their presumed influence on their aggrandizement, judge me by the venal rule which they prescribe to themselves. I have given to the winds those false accusations, as I consign that which now impeaches my motives. I have no desire for office, not even the highest. The most exalted is but a prison, in which the incarcerated incumbent daily receives his cold, heartless visitants, marks his weary hours, and is cut off from the practical enjoyment of all the blessings of genuine freedom. I am no candidate for any office in the gift of the people of these States, united or separated; I never wish, never expect to be. Pass this bill, tranquilize the country, restore confidence and affection in the Union, and I am willing to go home to Ashland, and renounce public service for ever. I should there find, in its groves, under its shades, on its lawns, amidst my flocks and herds, in the bosom of my family, sincerity and truth, attachment and fidelity, and gratitude, which I have not always found in the walks of public life——Yes, I have ambition, but it is the ambition of being the humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, to reconcile a divided people, once more to revive concord and harmony in a distracted land—the pleasing ambition of contemplating the glorious spectacle of a free, united, prosperous, and fraternal people!

Let me, in a few words, present to the Senate what are my own views as to the structure of this government. I hold that no powers can legitimately be exercised under it but such as are expressly delegated, and those which are necessary to carry these into effect. Sir, the executive power, as existing in this government, is not to be traced to the notion of Montesquieu, or of any other writer of that class, in the abstract nature of the executive power. Neither is the legislative nor the judicial power to be decided by any such reference. These several powers with us, whatever they may be elsewhere, are just what the Constitution has made them, and nothing more. And as to the general clauses in which reference is made to either, they are to be controlled and interpreted by those where these several powers are specially delegated, otherwise the executive will become a great vortex that must end in swallowing up all the rest. Nor will the judicial power be any longer restrained by the restraining clauses in the Constitution, which relate to its exercise. What then, it will be asked, does this clause, that the President shall see that the laws are faithfully executed, mean? Sirs, it means nothing more nor less than this, that if resistance is made to the laws, he shall take care that resistance shall cease. Congress, by the 1st article of the 8th section of the Constitution, is required to provide for calling out the militia to execute the laws, in case of resistance. Sir, it might as well be contended under that clause, that Congress have the power of determining what are, and what are not the laws of the land. Congress has the power of calling out the military; well sir, what is the President, by the Constitution? He is commander of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia when called out into actual service. When, then, we are here told that he is clothed with the whole physical power of the nation, and when we are afterwards told, that we must take care that the laws are faithfully executed, is it possible that any man can be so lost to the love of liberty, as not to admit that this goes no farther than to remove any resistance which may be made to the execution of the laws? We have established a system in which power has been carefully divided among different departments of the government. And we have been told a thousand times, that this division is indispensable as a safe-guard to civil liberty. We have designated the departments, and have established in each, officers to examine the power belonging to each. The President, it is true, presides over the whole; his eye surveys the whole extent of the system in all its movements.

Week Days.	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs.	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	Sun rises	Sun & set's	Moon south.	Moon Ages
Satur	1 All Saints	3 10	6 23	♑ 2	☿ sets 7 3	16 6 50	5 10	1 20	20
41.)	24th Sunday after Trinity.			Matt. 9.		Day's length 10 hours 18 minutes.			
Sund	2 All Souls	3 53	7 19	♑ 16	♂ ☿ ☽	16 6 51	5 9	2 19	21
Mond	3 Theophilus	4 38	8 23	♐ 1	☽ in perigee	16 6 52	5 8	3 19	22
Tues	4 Charlotte	5 26	9 30	♐ 15	♄ □ ☉ Ar. s. 11 17	16 6 54	5 6	4 18	23
Wed	5 Malachias	6 19	10 39	♐ 29	Alioth s. 10 1	16 6 55	5 5	5 14	24
Thur	6 Leonard	7 23	11 47	♑ 13	6th, ♂ ♄ ☽	16 6 56	5 4	6 8	25
Frid	7 Englebert	8 37	morn	♑ 27	♂ s. 7 20	16 6 57	5 3	6 59	26
Satur	8 Cecilia	9 56	12 54	♒ 11	♂ ♂ ☽	16 6 58	5 2	7 39	27
45.)	25th Sunday after Trinity.			Matt. 24.		Day's length 10 hours 2 minutes.			
Sund	9 Theodore	11 5	2 0	♒ 25	☿ in aphe. ♃ s 10 53	16 6 59	5 1	8 37	28
Mond	10 Mart. Luth.	morn	3 6	♓	S ♂ ♅ ☽	16 7 0	5 0	9 25	29
Tues	11 P. Melanc.	12 2	4 10	♓ 21	7*'s. s. 12 32	16 7 1	4 59	10 14	30
Wed	12 Jonas	12 49	5 13	♓ 4	♂ ♃ ☽ ♀ gr. H.L.S.	16 7 3	4 57	11 3	31
Thur	13 Winebert	1 29	6 19	♓ 17	13th, ☽ eclip.	15 7 4	4 56	11 53	1
Frid	14 Levinus	2 7	rises	♓ 0	♀ sets 7 17	15 7 5	4 55	morn	2
Satur	15 Leopold	2 44	6 16	♓ 12	♄ sets 10 21	15 7 6	4 54	12 43	3
46.)	26th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length 9 hours 48 minutes.			
Sund	16 Ottomar	3 20	6 57	♓ 24	♂ s. 7 4	15 7 6	4 54	1 33	4
Mond	17 Alpheus	3 55	7 49	♈ 6	Alioth s. 9 12	15 7 7	4 53	2 22	5
Tues	18 Galasius	4 30	8 44	♈ 18	♃ s. 10 3	15 7 8	4 52	3 9	6
Wed	19 Elizabeth	5 7	9 41	♉ 0	☽ in apogee	14 7 9	4 51	3 56	7
Thur	20 Amos	4 47	10 36	♉ 12	Formal s. 6 56	14 7 10	4 50	4 41	8
Frid	21 Off. V. M.	6 30	11 34	♉ 24	21st,	14 7 11	4 49	5 24	9
Satur	22 Alphonsus	7 23	morn	♊ 6	♂ s. 6 52	14 7 12	4 48	6 8	10
47.)	27th Sunday after Trinity.					Day's length 9 hours 34 minutes.			
Sund	23 Clement	8 32	12 32	♊ 18	Lyra s. 9 14	13 7 13	4 47	6 56	11
Mond	24 Chrisogenes	9 37	1 32	♋ 1	Alioth s. 8 44	13 7 14	4 46	7 36	12
Tues	25 Catharine	10 41	2 31	♋ 14	♀ sets 7 35	13 7 14	4 46	8 23	13
Wed	26 Conrad	11 49	3 40	♋ 27	♄ sets 9 41	12 7 15	4 45	9 13	14
Thur	27 Josaphat	12 53	4 46	♌ 11	Sirius rises 9 19	12 7 16	4 44	10 6	15
Frid	28 Guntherus	1 29	5 54	♌ 25	♃ s. 9 30	12 7 16	4 44	11 3	16
Satur	29 Saturn	2 15	sets	♍ 10	29th,	11 7 17	4 43	12 3	17
48.)	1st Sunday in Advent.			Matt. 21.		Day's length 9 hours 24 minutes.			
Sund	30 St. Andrew	2 59	6 8	♍ 25	♂ ☿ ☽, ☿ gr. H.L.S.	11 7 18	4 42	1 6	18

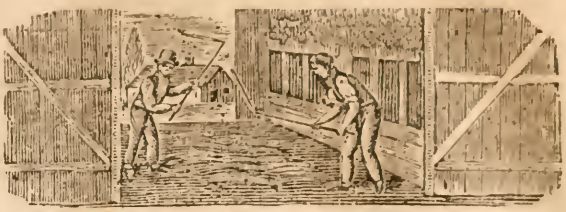
MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter the 6th, at 1 o'clock 14 minutes, in the afternoon.

Full Moon the 13th, at 7 o'clock, 51 minutes, in the afternoon.

Last Quarter the 21st, at 11 o'clock 25 minutes, in the afternoon.

New Moon the 29th, at 6 o'clock 40 minutes, in the morning.



But has he the power to enter into the courts, for example, and tell them what is to be done! Or may he come here, and tell us the same? Or when we have made a law, can he withhold the power necessary to its practical effect! He moves, it is true, in a high, a glorious sphere. It is his to watch over the whole with a paternal eye; and, when any one wheel of the vast machine is for a time interrupted by the occurrence of invasion or rebellion, it is his care to propel its movements, and to furnish it with the requisite means of performing its appropriate duty in its own place.

That this is the true interpretation of the constitutional clause to which I have alluded, is inferred from the total silence of all contemporaneous expositions of that instrument on the subject. I have myself (and when it was not in my power personally, have caused others to aid me) made researches into the numbers of the Federalist; the debates in the Virginia convention, and in the conventions of other States, as well as all other sources of information to which I could obtain access, and I have not, in a solitary instance, found the slightest color for the claims set up in these most extraordinary times for the President, that he has authority to afford or withhold at pleasure the means of enforcing the laws, and to superintend and control an officer charged with a specific duty, made by the law exclusively his. But, sir, I have found some authorities which strongly militate against any such claim. If the doctrine be indeed true, then it is most evident that there is no longer any other control over our affairs than that exerted by the President. If it be true that when a duty is by law specially assigned to a particular officer, the President may go into his office and control him in the manner of performing it, then is it most manifest that all barrie s for the safety of the treasury are gone. Sir, it is that union of the purse and the sword, in the hand of one man, which constitutes the best definition of tyranny which our language can give.

Bear Up.—Never cry for spilt milk. If you have done wrong, or made a miscalculation, be more careful in future. You have taken a leap in the dark, and plunged in the middle of the ditch. Fool that you are to remain. Out with you like a man. To lament that you were inconsiderate and hasty will not help you out, or make your situation more comfortable. Call for help, and people will laugh at you as they pass on. The only course for you is to get out of your situation the best way you can and when you are out say as little about the matter as possible. The reason why thousands perish on the threshold of life, is because they are not philosophers enough to bear with magnanimity the little trials and perplexities which, by careles ness and indiscretion, they have brought upon themselves. They go about from one to another, and relate their mishaps, when they should wear a bright face and keep up good spirits, and expect better luck in future. There never lived a man who never saw a dark day, and whose path was not at times filled with thorns.

Look about ye, ye men of little faith, and resolve, come what may, to rise from your despondency. Up—out of the ditch—and tax your powers to the utmost of your ability. Never lag—never remain where you are—but push forward—rise higher—and you will yet be something in the world. You can win honors—make your fortunes, and die in peace with the world. Will you do it!

THE OREGON QUESTION SETTLED.

The following speech made by some western *a-jacks*, settles the question about Oregon at once. It is about as good as one half the speeches made on that subject.

"Whar, I say, *whar* is the individual who would give up the first foot, the first outside shadow of a foot, of the great Oregon! There aint no such individual. Talk about treaty occupations to a country over which the great American eagle has flown! I scorn treaty occupations; d—n treaty occupation! Who wants a parcel of low-flung "outside barbarians" to go in cahoot with us, and share alike, a piece of land that always was and always will be ours! Nobody. Some people talk as though they were afeerd of England. *Who's* afeerd! Haven't we lick'd her twice, and can't we lick her agin! Lick her! yes; just as easy as a bar can slip down a fresh peeled saplin. Some skeery folks talk about the navy of England; but who cares for the navy? Others say she is the *mistress* of the ocean. Supposin she is—aint we the *masters* of it! Can't we cut a canal from the Mississippi to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, turn all the water into it, and dry up the d—d ocean in three weeks? Whar, then, would be the navy! It would be no *whar!* There never would have been any Atlantic Ocean if it hadn't been for the Mississippi, nor never will be after we've turned the waters of that big drink into the Mammoth Cave! When that's done, you'll see all the steam ships and their sail ships they splurge so much about, lying high and dry, flounderin' like so many turkles left ashore at low tide. That's the way we'll fix'em. *Who's* afeerd!"

Week Days	Remarkable Days.	High Water.	Moon R. & S.	Moon's Signs	Aspects of Planets & other Miscellanies.	Sun rises & sets.	Moon south.	
Mond	1 Longinus	3 43	7 14	♑ 10	♀ sets 7 34	11 7	18 4 42	2 6 19
Tues	2 Candidus	4 28	8 26	♑ 25	☌ ♀ ☽	10 7	19 4 41	3 6 20
Wed	3 Cassianus	5 12	9 36	♒ 10	☌ ♄ ☽, Alioth s 8 6	10 7	20 4 40	4 2 21
Thur	4 Barbara	5 57	10 14	♒ 24	☌ South 6 29	9 7	20 4 40	4 50 22
Frid	5 Abigail	6 35	11 53	♓ 8	5th, ♃ s. 9 17	9 7	21 4 39	5 46 23
Satur	6 Nicholas	8 2	morn	♓ 22	☌ ☌ ☽	9 7	21 4 39	6 35 24
49.)	2d Sunday in Advent.				Luke 21.	Day's length 9 hours 16 minutes.		
Sund	7 Agathon	9 16	12 58	♈ 5	☌ ♅ ☽, ☌ sets 9 2	8 7	22 4 38	7 23 25
Mond	8 Con. V. Mary	10 30	2 1	♈ 18	Arietes s. 8 55	8 7	22 4 38	8 11 26
Tues	9 Joachim	11 53	3 6	♈ 1	☌ ♃ ☽, Ald. s 11 18	7 7	23 4 37	8 59 27
Wed	10 Judith	morn	4 6	♈ 14	☿ gr. elong. E.	7 7	23 4 37	9 48 28
Thur	11 Barsabas	12 25	5 6	♈ 26	Atair sets 8 57	6 7	23 4 37	10 38 29
Frid	12 Olilia	1 8	6 1	♉ 9	7**'s. s. 10 17	6 7	24 4 36	11 27 30
Satur	13 Lucy	1 47	rises	♉ 21	13th, ♀ s. 8 6	5 7	24 4 36	morn 1
50.)	3d Sunday in Advent.				Matt. 11.	Day's length 9 hours 12 minutes.		
Sund	14 Wash'n. died	2 24	5 42	♊ 3	♄ sets 8 37	5 7	21 4 36	12 16 2
Mond	15 Ignatius	2 59	6 35	♊ 15	♅ stat. ☌ so. 6 9	4 7	25 4 35	1 4 3
Tues	16 Ananias	3 32	7 32	♊ 27	☽ in apogee	4 7	25 4 35	1 51 4
Wed	17 Ember day	4 6	8 28	♋ 8	☿ stationary	3 7	25 4 35	2 37 5
Thur	18 Arnold	4 40	9 25	♋ 20	Arietes s. 8 10	3 7	25 4 35	3 21 6
Frid	19 Abraham	5 14	10 22	♌ 2	☿ in ♌, ☌ ♀ ♄	2 7	25 4 35	4 4 7
Satur	20 Ammon	5 51	11 19	♌ 14	♀ gr. elong. E.	2 7	25 4 35	4 46 8
51.)	4th Sunday in Advent.				John 1.	Day's length 9 hours 10 minutes.		
Sund	21 Thomas	6 36	morn	♌ 27	Winter com.	1 7	25 4 35	5 29 9
Mond	22 Beata	7 31	12 16	♍ 10	Ald. s. 10 21	1 7	25 4 35	6 14 10
Tues	23 Dagobert	8 40	1 21	♍ 22	♄ sets 8 6	Nov. 7	25 4 35	7 1 11
Wed	24 Adam, Eve	10 1	2 24	♎ 5	♀ s. 8 23, ☿ in peri.	7	25 4 35	7 51 12
Thur	25 Christmas	11 15	3 30	♎ 19	Regulus r. 8 57 ♌	1 7	25 4 35	8 45 13
Frid	26 Stephen	12 19	4 36	♏ 3	♃ stat. Sir. r. 7 13	1 7	25 4 35	9 42 14
Satur	27 John Evang.	1 13	5 42	♏ 18	In. ☌ ☿ ☉, ♅ □ ☉ ☍	2 7	25 4 35	10 43 15
52.)	Sunday after Christmas.				Luke 2.	Day's length 9 hours 10 minutes.		
Sund	28 Innocents	2 2	sets	♐ 3	28th, ☌ ☿ ☽	2 7	25 4 35	11 16 16
Mond	29 Noah	2 47	5 55	♐ 18	☽ in p. ♂ s. 5 45	2 7	24 4 36	12 48 17
Tues	30 David	3 30	7 11	♑ 3	♃ s. 7 19	3 7	24 4 36	1 48 18
Wed	31 Silvester	4 11	8 21	♑ 18	☌ ♄ ☽, ☌ ♀ ☽	3 7	24 4 36	2 46 19

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter the 5th, at 9 o'clock 51 minutes, in the afternoon.

Full Moon the 13 h, at 1 o'clock 42 minutes, in the afternoon.

Last Quarter the 21st, at 6 o'clock 26 minutes, in the afternoon.

New Moon the 28th, at 5 o'clock 51 minutes, in the afternoon.

THAT SAME OLD 'KOON.

TUNE—*Woodland Mary.*

When Tyler found the reins of state
So firm within his tyrant grasp,
He chuckled at the course of fate,
And then resolved the whigs to rasp,
In course of time the veto came,
Inflated like a huge balloon—
The captain thought while he did reign,
He'd hunt till death, "that same old 'koon."

"That same old 'koon" sat looking on,
And seem'd to ponder o'er this scene;
He wonder'd much and studied long,
Why John did with the locos lean.
The varmint thought John's head was crack'd,
Or he'd been stricken by the moon;
Of sense he knew John's head much lack'd,
To think he'd kill "that same old 'koon."

But John with this was not content,
More vetoes he must give his friends;
His perfidy must have free vent,
Corrupt and vicious were his ends.
The wolf, clothed like a sheep, came forth,
Again he play'd the self-same tune:
From East to West, from South to North,
He'd hunt till death "that same old 'koon."

A *traitor's* mad career is short—
He soon becomes despised by all—
John Tyler though within his fort,
Will witness soon a tyrant's fall,
His merciless proscription told,
Too well how soon would be his doom;
The people, now, will soon behold,
His downfall by "that same old 'koon."

Whigs! to your posts—lift up your voice,
You'll yet behold a joyful day;
Let all throughout the land rejoice,
And shout aloud for Henry Clay!
For Henry Clay, the people's man,
Prosperity will be the boon,
Defeat the Loco-Tyler clan—
Hurrah, boys, for "that same old koon."

Who Can Vote For Henry Clay!

The OLD DEMOCRATS, of 1812, can vote for him, for he was the great Champion of the Democratic party on the floor of Congress, and silenced the batteries of the Essex Junto by his all-powerful eloquence, and rebuked such men as Martin Van Buren, who sought by an alliance with the Hartford Convention Federalists, to *defeat the election of that pure patriot* JAMES MADISON.

The FRIENDS OF LIBERTY, every where, can vote for him, for it was his voice that was heard in the Halls of Congress, in favor of South American and Grecian Independence.

The *honest, patient* GERMANS can vote for him, for he is the advocate of their best interests, and the eulogist of their frugal habits, their peaceful quietude, and their love of *liberty, law, and order.*

The FRIENDS OF IRELAND, can vote for him, for

he has ever been the advocate of Irishmen, likening them in his fervid eloquence to his own warm-hearted Kentuckians.

The FRIENDS OF SOUND CURRENCY, will vote for him, for he it was that perfected the soundest currency on earth, and withstood the clamor of demagogues to preserve it.

The FRIENDS OF HOME INDUSTRY, will support him, for it is his glory to give industry its ample reward, by removing from it foreign pauper competition.

The MECHANIC will vote for him, for it is the policy of HENRY CLAY, to give full employment to every hand, and every lever, and every screw, and every wheel in the land, by creating full employment and *good pay, in good money.*

The FARMER will support him, for it is his policy that will create a Home Market, and thereby increase the *profits of his labour*, and the *value of his lands.*

LABORERS of all kinds will support him, for he it is that will protect them from the pauper labor of Europe, and enable them to support themselves and families with care and independence.

Finally, the PEOPLE of every condition of life, will support him, as their *best, truest, and firmest friend*, and *they will elect him too* by a majority exceeding that which passed sentence of condemnation upon *Martin Van Buren* in 1840. The banner of the people is already unfurled to the breeze, and upon it is inscribed in letters of light the VICTORY FOR CLAY in 1844, *shall* and *will be greater than that for Harrison in* 1840.

HURRAH FOR HARRY CLAY!!

MR. CLAY AND NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The enemies of Mr. Clay take great pains to excite the hostility of our adopted citizens against him. The following sentiments, avowed in the Senate of the Union, February 3, 1832, with no motive but to utter the opinions and feelings by which he has always been governed, are of much more value than the "public opinion" that is made for special occasions:

"The honest, patient, and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself on some of our flat lands, fills his capacious barn, and enjoys in tranquility the abundant fruits which diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country or its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophic Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty in our society. But of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the Irishmen. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland was originally part and parcel of this continent, and that by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and, drifting across the ocean, it was placed in the vicinity of Great Britain. The same open-heartedness; the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life, characterize the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has sometimes been called the Ireland of America. I have no doubt that if the current of emigration were reversed and set from America on the shores of Europe, instead of being from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would find, as every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home."

HENRY CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN.

Our country's flag aloft we raise,
Our hopes now high are upwards rising:
In burning words it there display
The names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN.

To free our land from folly's sway,
All freemen now with zeal are striving;
Our foremost champion's Henry Clay,
Our second man is Frelinghuysen.

With Freedom's cry our land is rife,
In tones which echo round th' horizon,
Her watchwords in the coming strife,
Are Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Ah! Matty's in a horrid way—
His porridge all is turned to "*pizen*"—
For every where the people say,
We go for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

KISSING.—Some one, we don't know who, says, that ever since Jacob kissed Rachel at the well, kissing has been a token of love between the sexes.

This is a fact which we are called upon to witness almost every day, though the philosophy of the matter we can never understand. True, we are not so phlegmatic as to say that we never felt a strange thrill trembling through every nerve, when our lips have met somebody's, yet why the simple meeting of lips should cause exquisite pleasure, we never could divine. In all ages of the world, from the time Jacob made the discovery of the virtues that reside in *two* lips, until the present generation, kissing has been considered one of the chief blessings of life. To render kissing truly delightful, however, the lips that meet must be those of men and maidens. For those of one sex to kiss each other, it is too much (to use the classical figure of a certain young lady) like mush and johnny-cake. Yet so fond are the ladies, generally, of this delightful exercise, and its thrilling enjoyment, that you will find them, on all suitable occasions, kissing each other—while they imagine the warm lips that press theirs to be the lips of some true lover "that's far, far away."

Poets in all ages have sung of the rapturous delights of kissing. A certain one—we do not know his name—made a line of poetry between every kiss his sweetheart gave him.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—A chap up in Iowa, by the name of New, recently got married, and being somewhat of a facetious turn of mind, named his first born 'Something,' which of course was Something New. His second was christened 'Nothing,' it being Nothing New.

WHIG SONG.

TUNE—"*Yankee Doodle.*"

Come all ye good true hearted Whigs,
To me I pray draw near, sir,
I'll tell to you as slick a tale,
As ever you did hear, sir.

Yankee-doodle is the tune,
We like to hear it chim'd, sir,
The Whigs lie ready on their arms,
They're loaded, cock'd and prim'd, sir.

They have resolv'd that Henry Clay,
Their President shall be, sir,
The Locos they divided are,
And never can agree, sir.
Yankee-doodle, &c.

Some go for Johnson, some for Cass,
Some Johnny C. Calhoun, sir,
Some go for this, and some for that,
So we turn to our Old COON, sir.
Yankee-doodle, &c.

The wise ones say that little Van,
Must be their candidate, sir,
The Whigs will row him out of sight,
And leave him to his fate, sir.
Yankee-doodle, &c.

On Jackson's merit once he ran,
That time he *chanc'd* to go, sir,
Next time he ran upon his own,
His cake turn'd out all dough, sir.
Yankee-doodle, &c.

"Old Tip," he beat him out of sight,
As plainly may be seen, sir,
Out of the six and twenty States,
He gain'd exact nineteen, sir.
Yankee-doodle, &c.

The rest remain'd for little Van,
In truth they look'd quite small, sir,
The majority in each was slim,
Kentucky beat them all, sir.
Yankee-doodle, &c.

They say he now must run again,
Against Kentucky's son, sir,
The Locos sure have crazy grown,
They know he cannot run, sir.
Yankee-doodle, &c.

Old Jackson's crutches he has lost,
His props are knock'd away, sir,
To run alone he never can,
He'll surely lose the day, sir.
Yankee-doodle, &c.

A shad might just as well pretend,
To climb a hickory pole, sir,
And mount tail foremost to the tip,
As Van to get control, sir.
Yankee-doodle, &c.

So now turn out ye gallant Whigs,
There's little in our way, sir,
We'll clear the track from end to end,
For good old HARRY CLAY, sir.
Yankee-doodle, &c.

If the Locos do not strike their flag,
Their timbers we will shiver:
We'll land them all both high and dry,
At the head of old Salt river.

Yankee-doodle is the tune,
We like to hear it chim'd, sir,
The Whigs lie ready on their arms,
They're loaded, cocked and prim'd, sir.

ANNEXATION.—It is a singular fact, that the single ladies of the North are all in favor of *annexation to a man*, and are not disposed to postpone action upon the subject either. Their motto is "liberty and *union, one and inseparable*, now and forever."

HENRY CLAY.

The great—the wise—the virtuous—*all* they say
In Time's dread progress, die, and turn to Clay!
A dying nation shall the comment give,
She turns to *Clay,—but turns to Clay to live.*

While Colonel Johnson was on a visit to Pennsylvania, he was asked what opinion he entertained of Henry Clay. His reply was "As an orator and a statesman, he is one of the greatest men living."

THE TREATY TREE.

"But thou, broad Elm! Canst thou tell us nought
Of forest Chieftains, and their vanish'd tribes?
————Hast thou no record left
Of perish'd generations, o'er whose head
Thy foliage droop'd!—thou who shadowed once
The rever'd Founders of our honour'd State."

The site of this venerable tree is filled with local impressions. The tree itself, of great magnitude and great age, was of most impressive grandeur. Other cities of our Union have had their consecrated trees; and history abounds with those which spread in arborescent glory, and claimed their renown both from the pencil and the historic muse. Such have been "the royal oak," Shakspeare's "mulberry tree," &c.

"From his touch-wood trunk the mulberry tree
Supplied such relics as devotion holds
Still sacred, and preserves with pious care."

In their state of lofty and silent grandeur they impress a soothing influence on the soul, and lead out the meditative mind to enlargement of conception and thought. On such a spot, Penn, with appropriate acumen, selected his treaty ground. There long stood the stately witness of the solemn covenant—a lasting emblem of the unbroken faith, "pledged without an oath, and never broken!"

The Treaty so made on the 30th day of the 5th mo., 1685, was formed with Shakkoppoh, Secane, Malibore, and Tangoras, Indian Sakamakers, and right owners of the lands lying between Macapanakan, alias Upland, now called Chester River or Creek, and the River or Creek of Pemapecka, now called Dublin Creek, beginning at a hill called Conshohockin (at present by Matson's ford) on the River Manaiunk or Skoolkill, &c. &c.;..... then to go north-westerly back into the woods—to make up two full days' journey, *as far as a man can go in two days*, from the said station of the parallel line at Pemapecka. [thus going or extending in effect back to the Susquehanna River, and no further, at that time, and in *that* Treaty.] ☞ *For, and in consideration,* [we feel almost ashamed to name it!] of 200 fathoms of wampum, 30 fathoms of duffels, 30 guns, 60 fathoms of strawed waters, 30 kettles, 30 shirts, 20 gun-belts, 12 pair of shoes, 30 pair of stockings, 30 pair of scissors, 30 combs, 30 axes, 30 knives, 20 tobacco tongs, 30 bars of lead, 30 pounds of powder, 30 awls, 30 glasses, 30 tobacco boxes, 3 papers of beads, 44 pounds of red lead, 30 pair of hawks' bells, 6 drawing knives, 6 caps, 12 hoes: Do by these presents grant, bargain and sell, &c., all right, title and interest, *that we or any others shall or may claim in the same*,—hereby renouncing and disclaiming for ever any claim or pretence to the premises, *for us, our heirs, and successors, and all other Indians* whatsoever. The whole is signed by queer *marks* and witnessed by seven Indians and eight white men—citizens.

Watson's Annals of Philadelphia.

THE LANDING OF PENN AT THE BLUE ANCHOR TAVERN.

Here memory's spell wakes up the throng
Of past affection—here our fathers trod!

The general voice of mankind has ever favoured the consecration of places hallowed by the presence of personages originating great epochs in history, or by events giving renown to nations. The landing place of Columbus in our western world is consecrated and honoured in Havana; and the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth is commemorated by festivals. We should not be less disposed to emblazon with its just renown the place where Penn, our honoured founder, first set his foot on the soil of our beloved city The site and all its environs were abundantly picturesque, and facts enough of the primitive scene have descended to us,

"E'en to replace again
The features as they knew them then."

Facts still live, to revive numerous local impressions, and to connect the heart and the imagination with the past,—to lead out the mind in vivid conceptions of

"How the place look'd when 'twas fresh and young."

Penn and his immediate friends came up in an open boat or barge from Chester; and because of the then peculiar fitness, as "a landing place," of the "low and sandy beach," at the *debouche* of the once beautiful and rural Dock Creek, they there came to the shore by the side of Guest's new house, then in a state of building, the same known in the primitive annals as "the Blue Anchor Tavern."

The whole scene was active, animating and cheering. On the shore were gathered, to cheer his arrival, most of the few inhabitants who had preceded him. The busy builders who had been occupied at the construction of Guest's house, and at the connecting line of Budd's Long Row, all forsook their labours to join in the general greetings. The Indians, too, aware by previous signals of his approach, were seen in the throng, or some, more reservedly apart, waited the salutations of the guests, while others, hastening to the scene, could be seen paddling their canoes down the smooth waters of the creek.

Where the houses were erecting, on the line of Front Street, was the low sandy beach; directly south of it, on the opposite side of the creek, was the grassy and wet soil, fruitful in whortleberries; beyond it was the "Society Hill," having its summit on Pine Street, and rising in graceful grandeur from the precincts of Spruce Street,—all then robed in the vesture with which nature most charms. Turning our eyes and looking northward, we see similar rising ground, presenting its summit above Walnut Street. Looking across the Dock Creek westward, we see all the margin of the creek adorned with every grace of shrubbery and foliage, and beyond it, a gently sloping descent from the line of Second Street, whereon were hutted a few of the native's wigwams, intermixed among the shadowy trees. A bower near there, and a line of deeper verdure on the ground, marked "the spring," where "the Naiad weeps her emptying urn." Up the stream, meandering through "proxlity of shade," where "willows dipt their pendent boughs, stooping as if to drink," we perceive, where it traverses Second Street, the lowly shelter of Drinker, the anterior lord of Dock Creek; and beyond him, the creek disappears in intervening trees, or in mysterious windings.

That scenes like these are not fanciful reveries, indulged without their sufficient warrant, we shall now endeavour to show from sober facts, deduced from various items of information, to wit:

Mr. Samuel Richards, a Friend, who died in 1827, at about the age of 59, being himself born and residing all his days next door to the Blue Anchor Tavern, was very competent to judge of the verity of the tradition concerning the landing. He fully confided in it; he had often heard of it from the aged, and never heard it opposed by any. His father before him, who had dwelt on the same premises, assured him it was so, and that he had heard it direct through the preceding occupants of the Inn. All the earliest keepers of the Inn were Friends; such was Guest, who was also in the first Assembly; he was succeeded by Reese Price, Peter Howard, and Benjamin Humphries, severally Friends. All these in succession kept alive the tradition that "when Penn first came to the city he came in a boat from Chester, and landed near their door." It was then, no doubt, the readiest means of transportation, and would have been a highly probable measure, even if we had never heard of the above facts to confirm it.

The aged Mrs. Preston, who was present on that occasion, used to say, she admired the affability and condescension of the Governor, especially his manner of entering into the spirit

and feeling of the Indians; he walked with them, sat down on the ground with them, ate with them of their roasted acorns and hominy. When they got up to exercise and express their joy by hopping and jumping, he finally sprang up, and beat them all. I will not pretend to vouch for this story; we give it as we received it from honest informants, who certainly believed it themselves. It was a measure harmless in the abstract; and as a courtesy to the Indians may have been a fine stroke of policy in winning their regard. He was young enough to have been gay; being then only 38 years of age. And one of the old Journalists has left on record, that he was naturally too prone to cheerfulness, for a grave public Friend, especially in the eye of those of them who held "religion harsh, intolerant, austere."

Penn was so pleased with the site of "the low sandy beach," as a landing place, (the rest of the river side being high precipitous banks,) that he made it a public landing place for ever in his original city charter; and the little haven at the creek's mouth so pleased him, as a fit place for a harbour for vessels in the winter, and a security from the driving ice, that he also appropriated so much of it as lay eastward of the Little Dock Creek to be a great dock for ever, to be deepened by digging when needful. The waters there were much deeper at first than in after years, as the place got filled up by the negligence of the citizens. Charles Thompson, Esq., told me of his often seeing such vessels as sloops and schooners lading their flour for the West Indies on the sides of the Dock Creek near to Second Street; and a very aged informant (Mrs. Powell) had seen a schooner once as high as Girard's bank. Charles Thomson also told me of one family whose vessel wintered at the mouth of the creek.

The original tavern, from its location, was at first of first-rate consequence as a place of business. It was the proper key of the city, to which all new-comers resorted, and where all small vessels, coming with building timber from Jersey, &c., or with traffic from New England, made their ready landing. The house was also used as a public ferry, whence people were to cross over Dock Creek to Society Hill, before the causeway and bridge over Front Street were formed, and also to convey persons over to Windmill Island, where there was a windmill for grinding their grain, or to cross persons and horses over to Jersey. It was, in short, the busy mart for a few years of almost all the business the little town required.

This landing house, called the Blue Anchor, was the southernmost of ten houses of like dimensions, began about the same time, and called "Budd's Long Row." They had, to the eye the appearance of brick houses, although they were actually framed with wood, and filled in with small bricks, wearing the appearance of having been imported. J. P. Norris Esq., has told me that he always understood from his ancestors and others, that parts of the buildings, of most labour and most convenient transportations, were brought out in the first vessels, so as to insure greater despatch in finishing a few houses at least for indispensable purposes. Proud's history informs us, that the house of Guest was the most finished house in the city when Penn arrived; and all tradition has designated the Blue Anchor as the first house built in Philadelphia; from this cause, when it was "pulled down to build greater," I preserved some of its timber as appropriate relic-wood. This little house, although sufficiently large in its day, was but about twelve feet front on Front Street, and about twenty-two feet on Dock Street, having a ceiling of about eight and a half feet in height.

"The spring," in a line due west from this house, on the opposite bank of the creek, was long after a great resort for taking in water for vessels going to sea, and had been in actual use by some aged persons still alive in my time, who described it as a place of great rural beauty, shaded with shrubbery and surrounded with rude sylvan seats.

Little Dock Creek, diverging to the southwest, had an open passage for canoes and batteaux as high as St. Peter's church, through a region long lying in commons, natural shrubbery, and occasional forest trees, left so standing, long after the city, northward of Dock Creek, was in a state of improvement.

The cottage of the Drinker family, seen up the main or north-western Dock Creek, located near the south-west corner of Walnut and Second Streets, was the real primitive house of Philadelphia. The father of the celebrated Edward Drinker had settled there some years before Penn's colonists came, and Edward himself was born there two years before that time; he lived till after the war of Independence, and used to delight himself often in referring to localities where Swedes and Indians occasionally hutted, and also where Penn and his friends remained at their first landing.

It fully accords with my theories, from observations on the case, that the creek water once overflowed the whole of Spruce Street, from Second Street to the river, and that its outlet extended in a south-eastwardly direction along the base of Society Hill, till its southernmost extremity joined the Delaware nearly as far south as Union Street. I think these ideas are supported by the fact, which I have ascertained, that all the houses on the southern side of Spruce Street, have occasionally water in their cellars, and also those on the east side of Front Street some distance below Spruce Street. Mr. Samuel Richards told me it was the tradition of his father and other aged persons about the Blue Anchor Tavern, that the creek water inclined originally much farther southward than Spruce Street. There was doubtless much width of watery surface once there, as it gave the idea to Penn of making it a great winter dock for vessels. We know, indeed, that Captain Loxley, many years ago, was allowed to use the public square, now on the site of the intended dock, in consideration of his filling up the whortleberry swamp, before there.—*Watson's Annals.*

Dr. Rush was once asked by a student what per cent. he thought had been added to the period of human life by the skill of practitioners of medicine; and he answered, "If by practitioners of medicine, you mean to include old women and nurses, I think the increase has been very considerable, but if you exclude them, very little."

In a discourse in behalf of a blind asylum, the speaker began by gravely remarking, 'If all the world were blind, what a melancholy *sight* it would be.'

ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY

AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATI

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